GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL,

FOR

1882-83.



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1883.

INDEX

TO THE REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL.

REPORT

OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL,

1882-83.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE has been some delay in the submission of this report, for which an explanation has been already submitted to Government. It should also be added here that forms for returning the social position and wealth of the guardians of pupils of all grades of schools having this year been prescribed and issued for the first time, nearly one month after the expiration of the year, all reporting officers had to apply for two to three weeks' time for submission of their respective reports, and there was consequently a corresponding delay in preparing the materials for the general report in the Director's office.

2. The year 1882-83 has witnessed a large and general increase in the number of schools and pupils, the increase being most marked in institutions for primary education, but being very fairly shared also by secondary schools of all classes. The following summary includes every school and college that has furnished returns:—

Class of instruction.		1882.		1883.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
University	Colleges	22	2,745	23	2,900
Secondary	High English schools	217	45,597	232	49,759
	Middle " "	627	39,057	654	41,638
	" Vernacular "	1,050	56,441	1,079	59,213
Primary	Upper primary schools	1,944	68,598	2,214	78,429
	Lower " "	48,844	812,339	60,337	1,016,482
Special	...	4,333(a)	60,850(b)	2,951(c)	35,186(d)
Female	...	1,042	21,018	1,398	27,485
	Total	58,079	1,106,645	68,888	1,311,092

(a) Inclusive of 4,275 indigenous schools of special instruction.
(b) Ditto of 56,918 pupils attending 4,275 indigenous schools.
(c) Ditto of 2,883 indigenous schools of special instruction.
(d) Ditto of 30,671 pupils attending 2,883 indigenous schools.

3. There has therefore been a total gain of 10,809 schools and 204,447 pupils, with which the increase of the previous five years may be compared:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
In 1878, a gain of	4,740	52,049
" 1879 "	7,060	86,307
" 1880 "	6,098	91,323
" 1881 "	8,131	109,459
" 1882 "	10,572	178,156
" 1883 "	10,809	204,447

Or a gain in six years of 47,410 schools and 721,741 pupils. It being assumed that we are now approaching the limits of the indigenous system of education in most of the districts of the province, the attention of all district and educational officers has been directed to the improvement of the quality of the education imparted in primary schools, and of the teaching staff itself.

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4. The population of Bengal, excluding Cooch Behar, Hill Tipperah, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpore, of which the schools are not included in our returns, is by the last census 68,160,598, of whom 33,917,217 are males and 34,243,381 are females. Of the scholars on our returns, 1,253,714 are boys and 57,378 are girls. If, for convenience of comparison, the proportion of children of a school-going age be reckoned at the usual rate of 15 per cent., a slight calculation will show that of all the boys of a school-going age, more than one in four is at school; of the girls, one in 89 is at school.

5. An examination of the foregoing table furnishes the following results. The number of colleges has increased by one, the unaided Baptist Mission College at Serampore (since closed) having furnished returns previously witheld. There is also an increase of 155 in the number of college students, which is elsewere accounted for in detail. High English schools show a gain of 15 schools and 4,162 pupils. Middle English instruction shows an increase of 27 schools and 2,581 pupils, and middle vernacular an increase of 29 schools and 2,772 pupils. Upper primary schools show a gain of 270 schools and 9,831 pupils. In lower primary schools, there has been an increase of 11,493 schools and 204,143 pupils. The figures for special instruction require explanation. For three years past, indigenous tols and maktabs, in which the course of instruction is in no way determined by departmental standards, have been included under this head. A large number of these indigenous schools having been transferred to the organized system of primary instruction, there is a decrease under this head. Under "special instruction" as properly recognized by the department, that is, schools of technical or professional training reading for departmental standards, there is an increase of ten schools, including a law class and a medical Homœopathic school, and of 583 pupils. Female education in schools for girls shows an increase of 356 schools and 6,467 pupils, but the number of girls in schools of all classes has increased by 13,836.

6. In the following table the schools are classified as Government, aided, or unaided :—

Class of instruction.	1882.		1883.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools and colleges ...	327	32,079	327	32,666
Aided " " ...	51,510	966,070	62,708	1,172,535
Unaided " " ...	6,242	108,496	5,853	105,891
Total ...	58,079	1,106,645	68,888	1,311,092

7. The number of Government schools shows no change. The increase of 11,198 aided schools has been chiefly brought about by the further development of the system of primary instruction already noticed. In aided schools of a superior status, there has been a gain of 11 high, 20 middle English, 20 middle vernacular, and 132 upper primary schools. Unaided institutions, the bulk of which are those patshalas, tols, and maktabs which as yet conform to no departmental standards, show a decrease in the number of schools as well as pupils—a circumstance which shows that a large number of them have been transferred to the list of organized schools of primary instruction, and the number of newly discovered patshalas have not been large enough to fill up the void created by their disappearance. Unaided high and middle schools, also, to a more or less extent, pass on to the aided class, except a few well-established institutions in the towns of Calcutta, Hooghly, and Dacca. There is also an addition of one law class reading for the B. L. degree, which has been opened in connection with the City College, Calcutta. It is already largely attended.

8. The following table compares the expenditure for the year with the budget provision, the figures having been supplied by the Accountant-General. They refer only to amounts paid from or into the Government treasuries :—

Budget Head of Expenditure.	Sanctioned estimate, 1882-83.	Actuals, 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and inspection	4,52,960	4,89,561
Government colleges, general and special	5,21,476	5,38,073
Government schools	6,94,580	6,97,474
Grants-in-aid—		
For secondary and superior instruction	4,50,000	4,76,592
For primary instruction	5,50,000	5,99,482
Scholarships	1,70,000	1,79,243
Grants for the encouragement of literature	17,200	8,883
Miscellaneous	21,784	20,844
	28,78,000	30,11,052
Less receipts	5,30,000	5,35,820
Net Government expenditure	23,48,000	24,75,232

9. The expenditure for the year 1882-83 exceeded the original estimates by Rs. 1,27,232. I may explain here that the excess shown under the head of primary education was no real excess, the grant for the purpose being six lakhs of rupees. Deducting Rs. 50,000 from the total of Rs. 1,27,232, a sum of Rs. 77,232 has still to be accounted for. Under "direction and inspection," the actuals exceeded the estimates by Rs. 36,601, the excess being mainly due to the inclusion of Mr. Croft's salary in the accounts during his absence on deputation, and also to the appointment of two additional Assistant Inspectors during the year. The increase of charge shown under "Government colleges" is chiefly due to increments of salaries of graded appointments, and to the return of officers from furlough. In Government schools, which are net grant institutions, any excess of expenditure is met from savings of past years and not from new grants from Government, so that the excess is merely nominal. The charges under grants-in-aid of secondary and superior instruction exceeded the estimates by Rs. 26,592, but the excess expenditure was incurred under special sanction. It may be noted here that the estimates are liable to be reduced in the Account Department, and that "probable savings" which are looked for are not always effected. The increase of charge under the head of "scholarships" does not show that any new scholarships were created, but that more bills for scholarships were cashed during the past year than in the one preceding it. There was a large saving under the head "grants for the encouragement of literature," which calls for no explanation.

10. The following table compares the expenditure for two years, taken from the Departmental returns. The class of instruction and not the budget head of expenditure is here made the basis of classification; and the whole expenditure, public as well as private, in connection with education is shown, including the expenditure in aided and unaided schools, and also including the receipts and charges of medical education, and charges for school buildings, which are not provided for in the estimates of this department:—

	Year ending 31st March 1882.		Year ending 31st March 1883.	
	Government expenditure. (Net.)	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure. (Net.)	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	......	56,000	......	66,000
Collegiate	2,77,000	5,24,000	2,72,000	5,02,000
Secondary instruction ...	5,58,000	19,21,000	6,11,000	23,35,000
Primary " ...	4,78,000	20,11,000	5,81,000	24,31,000
Female " ...	1,00,000	3,45,000	1,13,000	4,41,000
Special " ...	3,95,000(*a*)	6,55,000(*a*)	4,08,000(*a*)	6,66,000(*a*)
Scholarships	1,57,000	1,78,000	1,67,000	1,86,000
Buildings	2,12,000	2,40,000	4,39,000	4,50,000
Miscellaneous	35,000	42,000	28,000(*b*)	34,000 (*b*)
Superintendence ...	4,38,000	4,40,000	4,37,000	4,40,000
Total ...	26,50,000	64,12,000	30,56,000	75,51,000

(*a*) Inclusive of expenditure on indigenous schools of special instruction.
(*b*) Ditto of grants for the encouragement of literature.

11. The Government expenditure for the year has increased by Rs. 4,06,000 and the private expenditure by Rs. 7,33,000. The proportion paid by Government to the total cost of education (including expenditure on buildings) fell from 41·3 per cent. to 40·4 per cent. The expenditure on collegiate instruction has decreased by Rs. 22,000, but the Government share of

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this decrease is only Rs. 5,000. I should add here that the expenditure on the big unaided colleges of Calcutta and Burdwan, which are purely under native management, is not included in the foregoing statement. The proportion of Government expenditure to the total cost of collegiate education has increased from 52·9 per cent. to 54·1 per cent. Under secondary instruction, including high and middle schools, there has been a total increase of Rs. 4,14,000, of which Government contributed Rs. 53,000 partly in grants-in-aid and partly in expenditure debitable to surplus balances of zillah schools regranted during the year. An additional grant of a lakh of rupees was made last year for primary education, and out of the total grant of six lakhs, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,81,000, or according to the Accountant-General's statement, Rs. 5,99,482. The additional contributions of the people towards the support of the patshalas newly aided and brought on the returns amounted to Rs. 3,17,000. Under female instruction there has been an increase of Rs. 13,000 in Government and Rs. 83,000 in private expenditure. The Government expenditure on special instruction shows an increase of Rs. 13,000, while the private expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 2,000; but this is inclusive of the expenditure on indigenous schools.

12. The following table sums up the statistics of attendance and cost in all classes of schools for general instruction, whether Government, aided, or unaided. A similar statement for colleges will be found under its proper head:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Average roll number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance on roll number.	Average yearly cost of each pupil. To Government.	Average yearly cost of each pupil. Total.	Percentage of Government cost to total cost.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
High English Schools—							
Government ...	51	275	224	81·4	12 7 7	34 10 10	35 9
Aided ...	115	129	101	78·3	5 12 4	35 8 9	16·2
Unaided ...	66	255	210	82·3	......	20 4 11	......
Total High English Schools ...	232	197	160	81·2	......	......	......
Middle English Schools—							
Government ...	9	139	109	78·4	22 6 11	36 9 5	61·3
Aided ...	500	58	45	77·6	5 8 0	15 13 5	34·7
Unaided ...	145	50	40	80·	......	8 1 3	......
Total Middle English Schools ...	654	58	45	77·6	......	......	......
Middle Vernacular Schools—							
Government ...	187	53	41	77·3	5 9 4	8 13 8	63·06
Aided ...	808	49	38	77·5	2 10 3	7 7 8	35·3
Unaided ...	84	51	40	78·4	......	5 8 4	......
Total Middle Vernacular Schools ...	1,079	50	38	76·	......	......	......
Upper Primary Schools—							
Government ...	19	32	20	62·5	3 14 1	3 15 3	98·1
Aided ...	2,089	32	26	81·2	1 11 9	3 11 8	46·5
Unaided ...	106	31	22	71·	......	3 7 10	......
Total Upper Primary Schools ...	2,214	32	26	81·2	......	......	......
Lower Primary Schools—							
Government ...	8	18	13	72·2	7 0 5	7 0 5	100·
Aided ...	55,943	15	12	80·	0 8 7	2 6 6	22·3
Unaided ...	4,386	11	9	81·8	......	2 2 5	......
Total Lower Primary Schools ...	60,337	14	12	85 7	......	......	......

13. The percentage of daily attendance to the monthly roll number shows little change; but it is observable that while the best organized schools have an average attendance of more than 80 per cent., schools of an inferior type, or those under less able management, have a lower percentage of attendance. The bad attendance of Government upper and lower primary schools is explained by the circumstance that these schools exist in very backward parts of the country, or among a population which does not appreciate the benefits of education, the function of these schools being that of pioneers. The figures of attendance are 62·5 in upper primary schools and 72·2 in lower primary.

14. The average yearly cost of each pupil in Government high schools is slightly in excess of that of the last year, when it was pointed out that the inclusion of the Moorshedabad Nizamut school and college under this head caused a considerable increase of expenditure. The high average cost in Government middle English schools is due to the inclusion of the Kurseong

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boarding school for Europeans and two boarding schools in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, all of which cost large sums of money. The cost in aided high schools shows a small decrease, and that in aided midd e English schools a perceptible increase, from Rs. 4-15-3 to Rs. 5-8, this last again being due to the increased charges of a number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians under the Code, which has come into operation under the authority of the Government of India. The cost in aided middle vernacular schools, which teach the same course as the middle English schools, with the exception of English, was only Rs. 2-10-3 against Rs. 2-12-4 of the preceding year. The explanation for this large difference in cost between these two classes of schools, lies in the circumstance that many of the middle vernacular schools are weak institutions, and are slightly better than patshalas in point of organization and discipline, and that the salaries of the English masters is the most costly item of expenditure in a middle school. If schools for Europeans were separately returned, there would be a perceptible decrease of cost. It is also seen that while the cost per pupil in an aided upper primary school is Rs. 1-11-9, that in a lower primary school is so low as Re. 0-8-7 per pupil per annum. This marked difference in cost to Government shows that the upper primaries are much better developed schools than the ordinary patshalas.

15. The proportion of Hindus to Mahomedans in schools of all classes is shown below:—

	Total number of pupils.	Hindus. Number of pupils.	Hindus. Percentage of pupils.	Mahomedans. Number of pupils.	Mahomedans. Percentage of pupils.
Arts colleges	2,900	2,698	93·	115	3·9
High English schools ...	50,606	43,357	85·6	4,464	8·8
Middle " " ...	43,810	34,011	77·6	5,766	13·1
Middle vernacular " ...	59,967	51,259	85·4	8,208	13·6
Upper primary	84,248	68,057	80·7	13,100	15·5
Lower "	1,034,375	690 228	66·7	321,731	31·1
Professional colleges	856	704	82·2	19	2·2
Technical schools	1,068	880	82 5	125	11·7
Normal "	1,142	608	53·2	67	5·8
Indigenous "	30,671	18,814	61·3	11,348	36·9

16. In all schools taken together, the number of Mahomedan pupils has increased from 18½, 20, and 22½ per cent. in 1880, 1881, and 1882, to 27·9 per cent. in 1883. As in the previous year, the increase is greatest in lower primary schools, in which the percentage of Mahomedan pupils has risen from 25·1 to 31·1. A glance at the foregoing table shows how rapidly the percentage of Mahomedan pupils falls in schools of the higher classes, though even in them, including arts and professional colleges, the proportion is again slightly better than in the previous year. There has been a marked falling off in surveying, industrial, and other technical schools. It is one of the noteworthy facts of the year that the percentage of Mahomedans in indigenous schools shows a considerable decrease (from 44 to 36·9 per cent.); but as a large number of schools of this class was transferred to the head of primary instruction during the past year, the decrease is not real.

17. The classification of pupils according to their progress in all schools of general instruction is shown in the following table. The *higher stage* includes pupils in the first two classes of high schools; the *middle stage* includes pupils in the lower classes of these schools, and in the higher classes of middle schools down to the point at which primary instruction ends; the *upper primary stage* includes the higher section, and the *lower primary* the lower section of primary schools; these last being again divided into those who can, and those who cannot, read a printed book:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	Higher Stage.			Middle Stage.			Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Higher section.			Lower Primary Stage. Lower section.			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
High English	288	50,606	8,441	102	8,543	19,332	197	19,529	10,805	141	10,946	8,482	256	8,738	2,675	175	2,850	49,735	871	50,606
Mid "	683	43,810	10	...	10	8,339	362	8,701	10,997	501	11,498	13,919	744	14,663	8,280	658	8,938	41,545	2,265	43,810
Middle vernacular	1,096	59,967	58	...	58	9,246	75	9,321	13,532	172	13,704	18,733	407	19,140	17,051	693	17,744	58,620	1,347	59,967
Upper primary	2,415	84,248	...	...	...	483	317	800	12,477	1,060	13,537	31,739	2,506	34,245	31,376	4,290	35,666	76,075	8,173	84,248
Lower "	61,482	1,034,375	...	...	...	61	4	65	12,184	182	12,366	368,293	10,282	378,575	610,132	33,237	643,369	990,670	43,705	1,034,375
Total ...	65,914	1,273,006	8,509	102	8,611	37,461	955	38,416	59,995	2,056	62,051	441,166	14,195	455,361	669,614	39,053	708,567	1,216,045	56,961	1,273,006

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18. An examination of the foregoing table shows that the percentage of boys in all schools, who are in the higher stage of instruction, is ·6, and of girls ·008; in the middle stage, of boys 2·9 and of girls ·07; in the upper primary stage, of boys 4·7 and of girls ·1; in the higher section of the lower primary stage, of boys 34·6 and of girls 1·1; and in the lower section of the same stage, of boys 52·5 and of girls 3. It also shows that each high and middle school includes a primary school as well, that is to say, 44·5 per cent of the pupils in high schools are in the primary stage, while in middle English schools 80·1 per cent. and in middle vernacular schools 84·3 per cent. belong to the primary stage.

19. The following table shows the social position and wealth of the parents or guardians of pupils attending different classes of educational institutions:—

Return of Social Position and Wealth.

Class of Institution.	Number of Institutions	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1883.	Richer classes of society (income exceeding Rs. 5,000 a year.)	Middle Classes.				Poorer Class.			Grand Total.
				Income exceeding Rs. 2,000, and not more than Rs. 5,000 a year.	Income exceeding Rs. 500, and not more than Rs. 2,000 a year.	Income exceeding Rs. 200, and not more than Rs. 500 a year.	Total.	Income exceeding Rs. 100, and not more than Rs. 200 a year.	Income from Rs. 100 downwards.	Total.	
Arts Colleges	23	2,900	307	481	845	461	1,787	119	84	203	(a)2,297
Professional ,, ...	11	856	14	53	37	51	141	9	2	11	(b) 166
Schools for General Education.											
For Boys—											
High English	232	49,759	3,667	6,463	12,406	14,109	32,978	8,064	5,050	13,114	49,759
Middle ,, ...	654	41,638	901	2,062	5,908	11,729	19,699	11,063	9,975	21,088	41,638
Middle Vernacular	1,079	59,213	811	1,870	5,558	13,183	20,611	18,462	19,329	37,791	59,213
Upper primary ...	2,214	78,429	616	1,632	4,810	11,739	18,190	27,218	32,405	59,623	78,429
Lower ,, ...	60,337	1,016,482	2,364	8,577	31,576	98,816	138,969	322,444	552,705	875,149	1,016,482
Girls' schools	1,398	27,485	660	1,820	3,624	5,223	10,667	6,803	9,355	16,158	27,485
Schools for special or technical training	57	3,659	54	132	468	951	1,551	777	1,181	1,958	(c)3,563
Indigenous schools	2,883	30,671	171	449	1,199	3,747	5,395	10,345	14,760	25,105	30,671
Total ...	68,888	1,311,092	9,565	23,539	66,440	160,009	2,49,988	405,304	644,846	1,050,150	1,309,703

(a) Exclusive of 603 students whose guardians' incomes has not been returned.
(b) Ditto 690 ditto ditto ditto.
(c) Ditto 96 ditto ditto ditto.

20. It is seen that out of 2,900 students in Arts colleges, 2,297 have furnished returns of social position. The return was not received from the big unaided colleges. It is interesting to note that out of 2,297 whose parent's occupation and income are returned, only 307 have an income exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, and that so many as 1,787 have incomes varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 5,000, the great majority consisting of the two upper divisions of the middle classes having an income above Rs. 500 and less than Rs. 5,000. The return, therefore, confirms what experinced officers have all along maintaned, that the great bulk of the students in colleges for general education belong to the upper-middle class. Only 203, or less than 10 per cent. are said to belong to the poorer classes. Of the professional colleges, no returns were received, except from the Engineering college at Howrah, and the general conclusion arrived at in reference to the Arts colleges applies to this institution. It may be explained here, that most of the professional colleges are schools of law attached to Arts colleges, and attended by students belonging to those institutions, so that the social position of the students in the two departments of the same college cannot be widely different.

21. Of 49,759 boys attending high schools, only 3,667 are returned as having an income exceeding Rs. 5,000; but the great bulk of the students, numbering 32,978, belong to the middle class, and only 13,114 to the poorer classes. In middle English schools, however, the proportion of richer and middle class pupils begins to decrease. Out of 41,638 pupils, only 901 belong to the richer classes, and 19,699 to the middle classes of society, while 21,038, or more than half the number belong to the poorer classes. As we go further

down the series, we find that in middle vernacular schools, out of 59,213 pupils only 811 belong to the richer, 20,611 to the middle, and 37,791 to the lower classes of society. In upper primary schools, out of 78,429 pupils, only 616 belong to the richer and 18,190 to the middle, while 59,623 belong to the poorer classes. In lower primary schools, which have an attendance of 10,16,482 pupils, only 2,364 belong to the upper and 138,969 to the middle, while 875,149 belong to the poorer classes. Although the returns had to be collected in a hurry, owing to causes already explained, they afford striking confirmation of the opinion held by many departmental officers, that the lower the status of the school, the poorer the class of pupils attending it.

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22. Out of 27,485 girls attending special schools established for their benefit, only 660 belong to the richer and 10,667 to the middle, while 16,158 belong to the poorer classes. Of these last, 12,846 were found in lower primary schools for girls. In special or technical schools, out of 3,659, only 54 are of the richer, while 1,551 are of the midde, and 1,958 of the poorer classes, the income of 96 pupils being not reported. Indigenous schools, with an attendance of 30,671 pupils, have returned 171 in the richer, 5,395 in the middle, and 25,105 in the poorer classes.

23. The following table shows the occupations of the parents or guardians of the pupils attending schools of different classes:—

Return of Social Position and Occupation.

Class of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1883.	Richer classes.	Middle Classes.						Poorer Classes.							Grand Total.
				Government service.	Private service.	Estates.	Professions.	Trades.	Total.	Service.	Agriculture.	Trades.	Skilled labour.	Common labour.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
Arts Colleges ...	23	2,900	307	440	438	472	277	160	1,787	69	61	30	......	1	42	208	(a) 2,297
Professional " ...	11	856	14	67	41	14	9	10	141	5	...	4	.....	1	1	11	(b) 166
Schools for General Education.																	
For boys—																	
High English ...	232	49,759	3,667	8,253	7,692	7,075	5,197	4,701	32,978	4,841	2,794	2,245	745	402	2,087	13,114	40,759
Middle " ...	654	41,638	901	2,498	4,895	5,372	3,400	3,534	19,699	5,459	6,972	3,338	968	1,527	2,774	21,038	41,638
Middle Vernacular	1,079	59,213	811	1,961	4,451	6,204	3,425	4,570	20,611	7,800	14,008	6,192	2,399	3,099	4,293	37,791	59,213
Upper primary ...	2,214	78,429	616	730	2,446	7,097	2,966	4,051	18,190	7,231	31,257	8,243	2,956	5,101	4,835	59,623	78,429
Lower " ...	60,337	1,016,482	2,364	3,958	17,636	52,428	21,860	43,107	138,969	64,216	540,466	89,299	38,200	85,861	57,598	875,149	1,016,482
Girls' schools ...	1,398	27,485	660	2,633	2,389	2,157	1,577	1,911	10,667	3,274	5,280	2,445	605	1,353	3,201	16,158	27,485
Schools for special or technical training.	57	3,659	54	267	186	701	214	183	1,551	392	891	161	34	67	423	1,958	(c) 3,563
Indigenous schools ...	2,883	30,671	171	244	357	2,309	1,501	894	5,395	1,744	16,596	1,825	734	1,528	2,678	25,105	30,671
Total ...	68,888	1,311,092	9,565	21,031	40,531	83,919	40,426	64,081	249,988	95,031	618,325	113,772	46,050	98,440	77,032	1,050,150	1,309,708

(a) Exclusive of 603 students whose guardian's occupations have not been returned.
(b) Ditto 690 ditto ditto ditto.
(c) Ditto 96 ditto ditto ditto

24. A brief analysis of the foregoing table shows that out of 1,787 pupils in Arts colleges belonging to the middle classes of society—Government service, private service, and estates together contribute the great majority of the students; that each of these contributes in nearly an equal proportion, and that professions and trades as yet contribute a very small number. The same remark applies to the only professional college which has furnished returns, and also to high schools in general. In middle schools of both classes, Government service contributes a much smaller proportion of middle class students than private service, estates, professions or trades, and this rule holds generally in the case of primary schools of both grades. It may, therefore, be stated in general terms, that Government service, private service, and estates together, largely patronise the high schools and colleges, but middle and primary schools are less favoured by Government servants than by people of other classes of society. This conclusion is in accordance with general observation, as people already in the service of Government naturally find themselves inclined to bring up their children in a way which leads to Government service. These men, in fact, have little or no opportunities of testing the advantages of other lines of work.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

25. The number of pupils in all classes of institutions, aided and unaided, is here shown for each division :—

Division.	Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Primary schools.		Special schools.		Indigenous schools.		Total.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Calcutta	2,201	2,445	17,315	17,977	6,844	6,735	568	645	179	115	27,107	27,917
Presidency	167	146	26,452	29,128	114,555	125,009	88	149	2,949	935	144,211	155,867
Burdwan	464	468	25,864	27,144	199,587	214,712	336	332	4,686	2,691	230,937	245,347
Rajshahye	72	86	12,787	13,902	49,907	61,424	190	226	263	1,063	63,219	76,701
Dacca	328	325	26,752	27,647	90,722	185,715	535	648	28,134	5,076	146,471	219,411
Chittagong	17	15	7,765	9,255	101,944	160,035	356	425	4,217	3,716	114,299	173,446
Patna	197	220	14,211	14,877	120,287	132,214	510	552	12,252	15,510	147,457	163,373
Bhagulpore	.....	......	5,909	6,250	82,160	83,031	85	88	1,249	259	89,403	89,628
Chota Nagpore	... .	......	3,226	3,386	29,315	33,670	351	411	1,263	250	34,155	37,717
Orissa	46	51	3,644	4,143	90,934	104,280	160	177	1,583	958	96,367	109,609
Orissa Tributary Mehals	......	......	727	674	12,143	11,798	6	6	143	98	13,019	12,576
Total ...	3,492	3,756	144,652	154,383	808,398	1,118,023	3,185	3,659	56,918	30,071	1,106,645	1,311,092

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

26. The office of Director of Public Instruction was held by Mr. A. W. Croft till the 25th December last, when he was placed on special duty in connection with the Education Commission, and Mr. G. Bellett, Officiating Principal, Presidency College, was appointed to act for him. Mr. Croft subsequently obtained privilege leave for three months, and he is expected to return to his post by the end of November.

27. The following changes have taken place in the staff of superior inspecting officers since the date of the last report. Babu Bromo Mohan Mullick, senior Assistant Inspector, was employed for two months on special duty in Cooch Behar, and Babu Rajkrishna Roy Chowdry, Deputy Inspector of Hooghly, was appointed to do his work. Immediately on the expiration of the official year Mr. C. B. Clarke returned to India, and relieved Mr. A. M. Nash, Officiating Inspector, Presidency Circle. Mr. Nash at once joined the newly created post of Inspector of European Schools in accordance with the provisions of the new code sanctioned by the Government of India. The Hon'ble Bhudeb Mookerjee, C.I.E., Inspector of Schools, Behar and Western Circles, retired on good service pension, and was succeeded in the Behar Circle by Mr. John Van Someren Pope, Principal, Dacca College, and in the Western Circle by Babu Bromo Mohan Mullick, Assistant Inspector of the Burdwan division. The Lieutenant-Governor in accepting the resignation by the Hon'ble Bhudeb Mookerjee, C.I.E., of his appointment in the Educational service of Government has placed on record "the high estimation, in which the Government of Bengal holds the long and excellent services, which the Hon'ble gentleman has rendered the State, especially in connection with the extension of primary education in these provinces."

28. The duties of the several grades of controlling officers of the department as explained in the last report, are defined in the Government Resolution of the 29th July 1878. The Director is responsible to Government for the state of education of every kind, superior, secondary, and primary. Collegiate education is under his immediate control; secondary and primary education under that of the Circle Inspector and the Magistrate respectively. The Circle Inspector is the chief local administrative officer of the department, who is immediately responsible for the state of secondary education in his circle. He has also to watch over and report on the progress of primary education. The Joint Inspector occupies within his division the position of Circle Inspector, subject to general exercise of supervision by the Circle Inspector, especially in matters connected with the administration of grants-in-aid and appointments in zillah schools. The Assistant Inspector is employed in duties either as extended as those of a Joint Inspector, or in certain special departments of work assigned to him by the Inspector, whose assistant he is. The Joint and Assistant Inspectors are no separate links in the administrative machinery, but exercise more or less the functions of the Circle Inspectors under express or implied arrangements. The Magistrate, with whom the District Commitee is associated as a consultative body, is immediately responsible for the state of primary education, including the administration of the primary grant, the award of lower primary scholarships, and the control of the local training school for gurus, where such exists. He

is also an *ex-officio* visitor of schools of every class in his district, and his suggestions and criticisms receive the careful consideration of the Inspector or the Director. The District Committee have to supervise the zillah school, so far as regards its finances and discipline, the maintenance of the building, the attached hostel and other questions which can conveniently be disposed of by a committee on the spot. The Deputy Inspector is the local educational officer entrusted with the immediate supervision of schools of all classes in his district, except the zillah school and the first grade normal school, both of which institutions are placed in respect of the appointment and promotion of masters and the regulation of studies under the orders of the Circle Inspector. The Deputy Inspector is therefore subordinate to the Magistrate as regards primary, and to the Inspector as regards secondary education. Under recent orders, however, the Deputy Inspector is declared to be more closely concerned with secondary education, his responsibility in connection with which has been clearly defined; his duties in regard to primary education being limited to supervision and control of the Sub-Inspectors' work under orders of the Magistrate. The duty of Sub-Inspectors is mainly confined to the inspection and examination of primary schools *in situ* as well as at central gatherings for rewards and scholarships, under the Deputy Inspector's supervision. In districts where secondary schools are numerous, they are sometimes required to visit middle schools, and to report on their condition to the Deputy Inspector or the Inspector.

29. The inspection of secondary schools being recognized, under existing orders, to be the principal duty of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, the matter is noticed at some length in the divisional reports. In the Burdwan division, the average number of visits paid by Deputy Inspectors to high and middle schools was 80, against 83 of the previous year; but the number varied from 42 in Midnapore, where the administration of the primary grant takes up a large portion of the Deputy Inspector's time, and 68 in Beerbhoom, to 101 in Howrah, and 126 in Burdwan. In the Presidency division, the number of visits varied from 174 in the 24-Pergunnahs, and 92 in Nuddea, to 63 in Jessore, the average being 91. In Rajshahye, the average number of visits was 74; varying from 98 in Rungpore to 35 in Julpaiguri. In Dacca, the average is 81, varying from 117 in Dacca to 67 in Backergunge. In Chittagong, the visits numbered 87 in Tipperah, 82 in Chittagong, and only 22 in Noakhali. In the Patna division, the average was 49, varying from 77 in Sarun and 75 in Shahabad to 31 in Mozufferpore and 15 in Durbhanga. In the Bhagulpore division, the average was 62, varying from 80 in Maldah to 41 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In the Chota Nagpore division, where the number of secondary schools is very small, the average number of visits was only 12. In the Orissa division, the average was 29, varying from 52 in Cuttack to 15 in Pooree.

30. The Deputy Inspectors were on an average on tour for 144 days during the year, varying from 178 days in the Bhagulpore division to 120 days in the Dacca division and 112 days in the Chittagong division. The low averages of these two divisions are probably accounted for by the circumstance that primary education has made a fresh start in them of late years, and largely increased the office work of the Deputy Inspectors in connection with the administration of the primary grant. There can, however, be no doubt that under a better system, the office work of the Deputy Inspectors can be considerably reduced, and these officers set free for the important duty of supervising secondary schools in the interior of their charges. The matter, however, is one which requires separate consideration in reference to the special arrangements in force in each district.

31. The average length of tour of Sub-Inspectors of schools was 200 days, varying from 238 days in the Dacca division to 154 days in the Chota Nagpore division. It is now generally understood that each Sub-Inspector is expected to be in the interior of his sub-division for at least 20 days in the month, except in the months of April, May, and October, when they have to prepare the departmental returns, or when the schools are closed for a certain length of time in accordance with the customs of the country. The average of 200 days is high enough, but in districts where the means of locomotion are good, an average of 240 days may fairly be looked for. The number of schools under each Sub-Inspector varies from 50 in Singbhoom to 1,062 in Pooree. The largest area under a Sub-Inspector is in Lohardugga, which gives an average of 4,015 square

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

miles. It may fairly be assumed that the largest number of schools under a Sub-Inspector, even in very populous tracts, should not exceed 300, so that each school may be visited *in situ* once in every six months by the Sub-Inspector himself, and once a month by the chief guru or model guru, where such an auxiliary inspecting agency already exists, or may hereafter come into existence. The Education Commission have unanimously recommended that the subordinate inspecting officers should be properly remunerated. At present the salary of a third grade Sub-Inspector is only Rs. 30 a month, and the travelling allowance drawn by these officers has been reduced from three annas to two annas a mile. A representation has been submitted to Government on the subject, but no orders have yet been officially communicated to the Director.

32. The chief gurus, model gurus, or inspecting pundits are now employed on inspection work in the divisions of Burdwan, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagulpore, and Orissa. The chief guru system was originally started in Behar by the Circle Inspector Baboo Bhudeb Mookerjee, C.I.E., and its chief features were described in the last general report. Wherever it has been tried under adequate supervision, it has not only brought to light a good number of existing schools previously unknown to the department, but has, by the frequent mobilization of the pupils for central examinations, imparted a new life to the patshalas. The money spent on the chief guru is small, as he draws only a small allowance of one anna a month for every patshala actually visited by him. The chief portion of his time is devoted to his own patshala, which serves as a model to those in his circle. The inspecting pundits, on the other hand, are a sort of miniature Sub-Inspectors, and are men of a somewhat higher standing than the ordinary village gurus; and the whole expenditure incurred on them is properly debitable to Inspection under the budget head. The chief gurus were 883, and they paid 193,000 visits to patshalas. The number of inspecting pundits was 77, and they paid 45,000 visits to patshalas.

33. The functions of District Committees, under existing orders, however limited, are by no means of an unimportant character. They have generally taken considerable interest in the management of the zillah schools and the attached hostels, wherever they existed. As the constituted advisers of the Magistrate in regard to primary education, they have in several districts taken a part in the administration of the primary grant. In the Presidency division, the number of meetings held varied from 5 in Murshedabad to one in Jessore and the 24-Pergunnahs. In the Burdwan division, the Beerbhoom Committee met eight times during the year, and besides disposing of questions regarding the zillah school and the hostel, they helped the Magistrate in administering the primary grant, and in carrying forward the education of Sonthals. The districts of Hooghly and Howrah had each one meeting of the Committee during the year, while there was no meeting whatever held in Burdwan. In the Rajshahye division, the number of meetings held varied from 6 in Rungpore to 1 is Rajshahye. No return of the work of District Committees in the Dacca and Chittagong divisions has been received; but in the Patna division the number of meetings held varied from 7 in Mozufferpore to 1 in Gya. In the Bhagulpore division, the greatest activity was manifested by the Sonthal Pergunnahs Committee, which met eight times during the year to discuss chiefly questions regarding primary education. In Chota Nagpore, the Manbhoom Committee met ten times, and the Singhbhoom Committee seven times, while the Hazaribagh and Lohardagga Committees met three times during the year. In Orissa the Pooree Committee met five times, the Cuttack Committee three times, and the Balasore Committee two times during the year. The Committees had, besides supervising the zillah school and advising the Magistrate in respect of primary education, to award primary scholarships and to transact such miscellaneous business as was referred to them from time to time.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

34. The number of Government colleges was twelve as in the previous year, inclusive of the College Department of the Bethune Female School. Eight of these are of the first grade, teaching the full course for the B. A. degree, namely the Presidency, Hooghly, Krishnaghur, Dacca, Rajshahye, Patna, and Ravenshaw Colleges, and the Bethune School. The remaining four are second grade colleges, teaching up to the First Examination in Arts. The aided

colleges are five, as in the preceding year. Of these, three teach the full college course, and the London Mission College has also opened a third-year class, so that the Doveton College is the only aided college that does not go beyond the First Arts standard. With the exception of the Martiniere, all the unaided colleges are under the management of native gentlemen. Of these, the Metropolitan Institution teaches the full college course, and the three others confine their instruction to the standard of the First Examination in Arts. Bishop's College, Calcutta, and the Baptist Mission College at Serampore, have ceased to be colleges for general education, and are now theological institutions for training up native preachers.

35. The following statements give the usual information regarding attendance and expenditure:—

Statement of attendance in Colleges for General Education.

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Monthly fee.	Number on the rolls at the end of the year.				
		1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	Rs.					
Government—						
Presidency College ...	12	349	336	344	374	383
Sanskrit " ...	5	35	34	54	*68	†67
Hooghly " ...	6	180	155	194	194	156
Dacca " ...	6	146	187	257	290	285
Krishnaghur " ...	5	79	75	80	56	41
Berhampore " ...	5	26	20	33	36	38
Patna " ...	6	114	149	162	160	188
Ravenshaw " Cuttack ...	4	30	31	40	38	39
Rajshahye " ...	3	59	66	63	55	74
Midnapore " ...	5	21	23	15	11	18
Chittagong " ...	3	13	10	13	17	15
Bethune Girls' School ...	3	......	......	5	6	4
Total ...	......	1,058	1,086	1,269	1,305	1,298
Aided—						
General Assembly's College, Calcutta ...	5	206	361	501	481	402
Free Church " " ...	5	98	69	145	221	288
St. Xavier's " " ...	6	94	86	84	72	142
Doveton " " ...	5	22	27	28	55	58
London Mission College, Bhowanipore ...	5	57	47	50	63	61
Total ...	.. ...	567	590	808	895	951
Unaided—						
La Martiniere Calcutta ...	Free.	8	4	20	7	3
Metropolitan Institution " ...	3	248	328	380	341	406
City College " ...	3	......	... ..	58	103	108
Albert " " ...	3	.. ...	. .	......	42	36
Maharaja's College, Burdwan ...	Free.	......	......	... ..	52	85
Baptist Mission College, Serampore converted into a theological school.	......	......	... ..	......	......	13
Total ...	......	256	332	458	545	651
GRAND TOTAL ...	.. ..	1,881	2,008	2,5:6	2,745	2,900

* Inclusive of 23 students studying for the Sanskrit Title examination.
† Ditto 38 ditto ditto ditto.

Statement of Expenditure in Colleges for General Education

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1883.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE IN 1882-83.			COST PER ANNUM FOR EACH STUDENT.*		
				From State Funds.	From fees, &c.	Total.	From State Funds.	From fees, &c.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government—									
Presidency College ...	383	335	312	78,850	48,199	1,27,049	235 6 0	143 14 0	379 4 0
Sanskrit " ...	57	66	58	19,884	1,277	21,161	301 4 4	19 5 7	320 9 11
Hooghly " ...	156	177	140	31,460	11,978	43,438	177 11 10	67 10 9	245 6 7
Dacca " ...	285	261	220	21,224	20,349	41,573	81 5 1	77 15 5	159 4 6
Krishnaghur " ...	41	47	39	25,026	4,398	29,424	532 7 6	93 9 2	626 0 8
Berhampore " ...	38	33	30	10,755	2,000	12,755	325 14 6	60 9 8	386 8 2
Patna " ...	188	150	135	36,105	11,444	47,549	242 11 2	76 4 8	318 15 10
Ravenshaw " Cuttack ..	39	37	31	12,251	2,949	15,200	331 1 8¼	79 11 2¼	410 12 11
Rajshahye " ...	74	59	52	5,971	13,356	19,327	101 3 3	226 5 11	327 9 2
Midnapore " ...	18	11	8	2,960	3,777	6,737	269 1 5	343 5 10	612 7 3
Chittagong " ...	15	18	16	3,937	768	4,705	218 11 6	42 10 8	261 6 2
Bethune Girls' School ...	4	5	4	3,020	501	3,521	604 0 0	100 3 2	704 3 2
Total ...	1,298	1,199	1,045	2,51,743	1,20,996	3,72,739	209 15 4	100 14 7	310 13 11
Aided—									
General Assembly's College ...	402	480	397	7,200	43,100	50,300	15 0 0	89 12 8	104 12 8
Free Church " ...	288	186	139	5,400	22,140	27,540	29 0 6	119 0 6	148 1 0
St. Xavier's " ...	142	73	66	4,200	25,800	30,000	57 8 0½	353 6 9¼	410 15 4
Doveton " ...	58	51	48	......	3,993	3,993	... ..	....	....
London Mission College, Bhowanipore.	61	55	42	2,550	11,574	14,124	46 5 9¾	218 6 0	256 12 9¾
Total ...	951	845	692	19,350	1,06,607	1,25,957	24 5 11	129 3 9	153 8
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,249	2,044	1,737	2,71,093	2,27,603	4,98,696	136 0 4	112 3 2	248 3 6

* Found by dividing the expenditure by the average monthly roll number.

N.B.—Revised statistics of the Doveton College were afterwards received, from which it appears that Rs. 600 were drawn from Government, and that an additional sum of Rs. 2,607 was expended from local sources.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

36. It is seen from the first of the foregoing statements that the number of under-graduates in Arts has increased from 2,745 to 2,900 or 5·6 per cent, against 8·6 per cent in the previous year. While there has been a slight decline in Government colleges, the aided colleges show an increase of 56, or 6·2 per cent, and the unaided colleges of 106, or 19·4 per cent. The Government colleges at Patna, Rajshahye, and Midnapore show a satisfactory increase of pupils, and the Presidency College, the Berhampore College, the Dacca College, and the Revenshaw College, Cuttack, are nearly stationary; but there has been a decline at Hooghly, Krishnaghur, and Chittagong; and the College Department of the Bethune School also shows a decrease of pupils. The decline at Hooghly is probably to a large extent due to the establishment of the Maharajah's Free College at Burdwan, and the long-continued prevalence of malarious fever at Krishnaghur has driven a large number of Nuddea pupils to seek collegiate education at Calcutta. Of the aided colleges, the Free Church Institution and the St. Xavier's College show a large increase in attendance, while there has been a large falling off in the General Assembly's Institution. The Doveton College is steadily increasing in numbers, but the London Missionary College, which has started a third-year class, shows a small decrease. Among unaided colleges, the Metropolitian Institution maintains its numerical supremacy, and at present occupies the position heretofore held by the General Assembly's College, as the most numerously attended college in Bengal. The General Assembly's College stands second and the Presidency College holds the third place in point of numbers. The Maharajah's College at Burdwan has gained a large accession of pupils, while the Albert College has slightly declined. The City College has gained a small addition to the number of its pupils. The Baptist Mission College at Serampore has ceased to exist as a college for general education.

In 1874 the number of students in all colleges was 1,083; in 1883 it is 2,900. This increase is chiefly confined to Calcutta, where there are now 1,949 students in Arts, against 633 in 1874. The existence and continually increasing success of the aided and private colleges of Calcutta account for this state of things. While the fee-rate in the Presidency College is Rs. 12 and that in the aided colleges is Rs. 5 a month, all the unaided colleges under the management of native educationists charge a lower rate, namely Rs. 3 a month. That so large a number as 550 are receiving collegiate education in these last named institutions not only justifies their existence, but shows that they came into existence because there was a need for them. In 1874 there were only 450 students in the moffusil colleges; in 1883 there are 1,252.

37. The general movement of college students was as follows:—Of 956 candidates in Bengal, who passed the Entrance Examination in December 1882, 829 joined the first-year classes of colleges for general instruction in January 1883, besides 26 who joined the Civil Engineering College, making a total of 89·4 per cent, who pursued a course of studies in the University. The corresponding numbers for 1882, 1881, and 1880 were 901 out of 1,026, 1,020 out of 1,184, and 729 out of 768, forming an average of 90 per cent. The 901 first-year students of Arts Colleges in 1882, formed the second-year classes of 1883, and their numbers were increased to 1,158 by the re-admission of students who had been unsuccessful at the First Arts Examination of 1882. The second-year students of March 1882 numbered 1,135, and of these 1,076, besides 42 teachers, presented themselves at the First Arts Examination of the following December. Of the 370 who passed, 364 form the existing third-year classes of first grade colleges in Arts. The admissions to the Medical College in June 1883 were 23, so that some students who had passed the First Arts Examination in previous years must have taken their admission into the Medical College, and also into the Arts Colleges. The 271 third-year students of 1882, together with 83 candidates unsuccessful at the B. A. Examination of January 1883, now form the fourth-year classes in Arts Colleges of the first grade. Finally 381 (in addition to 27 teachers) presented themselves at the B. A. Examination of January 1883, and 167 passed, of whom 69 are now reading in first-grade colleges for the M. A. degree, against 65 in the preceding year. The figures given above show, as in previous years, that of the successful candidates at the entrance examination, about 90 per cent become members of colleges, and that almost all who pass the First Arts Examination read on for the degree.

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38. Again, of 1,076 candidates from colleges at the First Arts Examination in December 1882, 366 passed; of the 710 unsucessful candidates, 256 were re-admitted into the second-year classes of 1883 at the beginning of the session, while others will, as usual, be re-admitted later in the year. More than half, however, of the unsuccessful students discontinued their studies. In the same way, of the 219, who failed at the B. A. Examination in January 1883, only 83 were re-admitted to the fourth-year classes at the beginning of the present session, leaving a residue of 136, who are probably unable to continue their studies any longer. Some however may join later on. These two classes of ex-students form a large percentage of candidates for employment in the various lines of service for which they are fitted.

39. The total expenditure upon Government and aided colleges for general education has declined from Rs. 5,19,123 to Rs. 4,98,696. Of this sum Government contributed Rs. 2,71,093 to meet Rs. 2,27,603 from fees, &c., while there has been some increase in the expenditure on the Presidency, Sanskrit, Dacca, and Rajshahye Colleges. The decrease of charges at Krishnaghur has been considerable, and the Hooghly, Patna, and Cuttack Colleges have also cost less than in the previous year.

40. The total cost of each student in Government colleges, as determined by the average roll number, has again declined from Rs. 321 to Rs. 311, the State contribution having declined from Rs. 217 to Rs. 210, and the contribution from private sources having also slightly declined from Rs. 103 to 101. In aided colleges the total cost of each student has been reduced from Rs. 185 to Rs. 153, the cost to the State being Rs. 24 instead of Rs. 28, and the payment from private funds being Rs. 130 instead of Rs. 157. The increase in the average cost to Government of pupils at the Presidency College (from Rs. 215 to Rs 235 is due to the increased expenditure on grade increments of salaries payable to Professors, payment of arrears of salary, and also to the appointment of a new Professor. At Hooghly the cost to Government has been Rs. 178, against Rs. 192 of the preceding year, but still it was higher than the average of 1881, when it was only Rs. 161. At Dacca the cost was Rs. 81, against Rs. 92 of the preceding year, but at Krishnaghur it rose from Rs. 439 to Rs. 532, owing as explained before, to the large decrease of pupils caused by fever, in spite of the large reductions effected in the cost of the professarial staff from January 1883. At Patna the cost to Government was Rs. 243, against Rs. 273, while at Cuttuck, it has declined from Rs. 445 to Rs. 331. The Rajshahye College, however, though largely supported from local funds, shows an increase of cost per pupil from Rs. 63 to Rs. 101, the increase being due to the increments of salaries drawn by the Professors, and the addition to the staff rendered necessary by the new regulations of the University as to the teaching of science in the First Arts course. Berhampore remains nearly stationary, the cost to Government per pupil being Rs. 326, against Rs. 325 of the previous year. At the Sanskrit College, the cost rose from Rs. 288 to Rs. 301, owing to the increased salaries drawn by the graded staff. At Midnapore, there has been a further increase of cost per pupil, from Rs. 214 to Rs. 269, although the number of pupils has increased. The grade promotions and increments of salary granted to the staff account for this increase. Chittagong shows a large decrease of cost, from Rs. 280 to Rs. 219. The cost of each student in the college classes of the Bethune girls' school is now Rs. 604, against Rs. 750 of the preceding year. Among the aided colleges, the General Assembly's College drew Rs. 15 from Government per pupil, while the Free Church College drew Rs. 29; St. Xavier's College, Rs. 58; the Bhowanipore London Mission College, Rs. 46.

41. UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—On comparing the figures of the First Arts Examination with those of the previous year, it is found that in the earlier year, of 806 candidates from colleges, 287 passed, or 35·6 per cent; as many as 41·9 per cent passing of candidates who appeared for the first time and 24·8 per cent of those who had previously failed; while at the examination of 1882, of 1,076 candidates from colleges, 366 passed, or 34 per cent, as many as 36·7 passing of candidates who appeared for the first time, and nearly 29 per cent of the unsuccessful candidates of previous years. Comparing, in the same way, the figures for the B. A. examination in 1882 and 1883, we find that

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in the earlier examination, of 283 candidates 91 passed, or 32·2 per cent, 38 per cent passing of candidates appearing for the first time and 24 per cent of the unsuccessful candidates of previous years, while in 1883, of 381 candidates from colleges, 162 passed, or 42·5 per cent, 34·8 per cent passing of candidates appearing for the first time and 54·3 per cent of those who had failed at previous examinations. These variations in the results of the examination from year to year, though still considerable, have a tendency to become less since the appointment of the University Moderators, charged with the duty of preserving uniformity in the standard of the examintions. On the whole, while the results of the F. A. examination were 1·6 per cent worse, those of the B. A., examination were 10·3 per cent better than those of the previous year. The year has also to record the unexampled success of unsuccessful B. A. candidates of previous years.

42. First Examination in Arts.—The following table gives the details of the examination. The number of second-year students in March 1882 was 1,135 and of these 1,076 (together with 42 teachers) appeared at the examination held in the following December:—

First Arts Examination, December 1882.

Colleges.	Candidates examined.	Number passed in the—			Total.
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	
Government—					
Presidency College	129	8	14	32	54
Sanskrit "	18	......	1	3	4
Hooghly "	63	2	8	26	36
Dacca "	113	1	13	22	36
Krishnaghur "	26	2	4	11	17
Berhampore "	21	1	4	5	10
Patna "	53	4	4	10	18
Ravenshaw " Cuttack	12	......	4	3	7
Rajshahye "	22	......	3	6	9
Midnapore "	6	1	2	1	4
Chittagong "	9	......	......	3	3
Bethune School (College classes)	1	......	......	......	......
Total	473	19	57	122	198
Aided—					
General Assembly's College	211	3	12	39	54
Free Church "	107	......	11	21	32
St. Xavier's "	13	1	2	3	6
Doveton "	20	......	4	3	7
London Missionary Societies College, Bhowanipur	25	1	1	5	7
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (College classes)	3	1	......	......	1
Total	379	6	30	71	107
Unaided—					
Metropolitan College	131	4	10	13	27
City "	61	1	7	15	23
Albert "	26	......	2	3	5
Maharajah's " Burdwan	8	......	1	2	3
La Martiniere "	1	......	......	......	......
Serampore "	7	1	......	2	3
Total	224	6	20	35	61
Teachers	42	..	..	4	4
Grand Total	1,118	31	107	232	370

43. An examination of the foregoing statement shows that Government colleges passed 41·8 per cent of their candidates, against 45 per cent in 1881 and 43 per cent in 1880; aided colleges passed 28·2 per cent, against 26·3 per cent in 1881 and 32 per cent in 1880; and private colleges 27·2 per cent, against 29 per cent in 1881 and 37 per cent in 1880. Again, of the candidates from Government colleges one in 25 was placed in the first division, against one in 11 in 1881, and one in 20 in 1880; of candidates from aided colleges one in 63, against one in 76 in 1881 and one in 54 in 1880; and of those from private colleges one in 37, against one in 41 in 1881 and one in 36 in 1880. The largest number of successful candidates (54) is supplied by the General Assembly's College, as well as the Presidency College, but while the former passed only 25·5 per cent of its candidates, the latter had a proportion of 42 per cent of successful candidates. Again, while one student out of 70 in the former passed in the first division, one in 16 in the latter won similar honours. The colleges at Hooghly and Dacca maintain a

distinguished position, and the Free Church College takes rank next to these institutions. The Patna College has somewhat fallen back, but all the smaller colleges have done fairly at this examination. The Berhampore College has done much better than in the year before, having passed 10 out of its 21 candidates.

44. The following table shows the religion of the candidates. The numbers passing in the previous year were 269 Hindus, 12 Mahomedans, 7 Christians, and 7 others:—

First Arts Examination, December 1882.

	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Hindus	1,035	29	95	220	344
Mahomedans	27	...	1	6	7
Christians	21	2	7	1	10
Others	35		4	5	9
Total ...	1,118	31	107	232	370

45. Upon the results of the First Arts Examination 50 senior scholarships were awarded. The follwing table shows the colleges from which the successful candidates came:—

Senior Scholarships, January 1883.

Colleges.	First grade, Rs. 25 a month.	Second grade, Rs. 20 a month	Total
Government –			
Presidency College	4	4	8
Hooghly "		5	5
Dacca "		6	6
Krishnaghur "	1	2	3
Patna "	2	6	8
Ravenshaw " Cuttack	...	2	2
Rajshahye "		2	2
Midnapore "	..	2	2
Berhampore "		2	2
Total ...	7	31	38
Aided—			
General Assembly's College	1	1	2
St. Xavier's College		1	1
L. M. S. College, Bhowanipore ...		1	1
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ...		1	1
Total	1	4	5
Unaided—			
Metropolitan College	2	2	4
City College		1	1
Serampore College ...		1	1
Total	2	4	6
Grand Total ...	10	39	49

46. The 10 scholarships of the first grade are open to general competition. Seven of these were won by students of Government colleges, one by a student of the aided General Assembly's College, and two by students of the unaided Metropolitan Institution. The second grade scholarships are allotted to different districts and divisions, or in other words, except in the case of Calcutta, to certain colleges. It is, therefore, only in Calcutta that there is any competition between one college and another. Of the Calcutta scholarships, the Presidency College carried off four, the aided colleges three, and the unaided colleges three.

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47. The following table shows the colleges in which the senior scholars elected to continue their studies:—

Colleges.		Scholars of the first grade.	Scholars of the second grade.	Total
Government—				
Presidency College		4	10	14
Hooghly ,,		...	4	4
Dacca ,,		..	5	5
Krishnagur ,,		...	1	1
Patna ,,		2	6	8
Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack		...	2	2
Rajshahye ,,		...	2	2
	Total	6	30	36
Aided—				
Generals Assembl'y College		1	2	3
St. Xavier's ,,		...	1	1
Free Church ,,		...	1	1
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling		...	1	1
	Total	1	5	6
Unaided—				
Metropolitan College		3	4	7
	GRAND TOTAL	10	39	49

Nineteen of the senior scholars chose the A, or literature course for the B. A. degree and 29 the B, or science course, while the remaining one scholar did not select either course at the time of the award. Last year 16 chose the A course.

48. *B. A. Examination.*—The following table shows the result of the examination held in January 1883:—

B. A. Examination, January 1883.

Colleges.	Candidates examined.	Number passed in the—			Total.
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	
Government—					
Presidency College	87	9	10	18	37
Hooghly ,,	22	2	4	7	13
Krishnaghur ,,	6	......	1	......	1
Dacca ,,	33	......	5	5	10
Patna ,,	23	......	3	7	10
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	7	1	2	2	5
Rajshahye ,,	7	......	2	2	4
Bethune Girls' School	2	......	...	2	2
Total	187	12	27	43	82
Aided—					
General Assembly's College, Calcutta	107	1	5	31	37
Free Church ,, ,,	27	......	2	13	15
St. Xavier's ,, ,,	6	......	......	4	4
Total	140	1	7	48	56
Unaided—					
Metropolitan College, Calcutta	53	2	5	17	24
Serampore College	1	...	...	...	......
Total	54	2	5	17	24
Teachers	27	......	......	5	5
GRAND TOTAL	408	15	39	113	167

49. The Government colleges passed 43·8 per cent of their candidates, against 40·5 per cent in 1882 and 46·5 per cent in 1881; the aided colleges passed 40 per cent, against 24 per cent in 1882 and 43 per cent in 1881, while the unaided Metropolitan Institution passed 44·4 per cent, against 16·6 per cent in 1882 and 42 per cent in 1881. The Hooghly College passed 59 per cent of its candidates, as in the preceding year; but the Dacca College passed only 30 per cent, against 44 per cent. The Presidency College passed 42·5 per cent of its candidates, against 38 per cent, and the Patna College 43·4, against 33 per cent. The Ravenshaw College passed five out of its seven candidates—one of them in the first division—a result exceedingly creditable to the teaching staff. The Rajshahye College passed four out of seven candidates. The largest failure, as expected, was at Krishnaghur, which suffered from the effects of

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malarious fever. The General Assembly's College passed 34·5 per cent of its candidates, and the St. Xavier's College, which was totally unsuccessful in 1882, passed four out of its six candidates in 1883. The Free Church College passed 15 out of its 27 candidates—a very favourable result. Of the successful students from the Presidency College, 42 failed in English, 36 in mathematics, 20 in science subjects, nine in the second language, two in history, and 14 in philosophy. At Hooghly, the chief failure was of six candidates in mathematics out of 22 sent up. At Dacca 16 failed in English, 17 in mathematics, five in science subjects, five in the second language, four in history, and four in philosophy. The failures were nearly equal in the A as well as the B course. At the Patna College, which teaches only the B course, the chief failures were nine in English, ten in chemistry, and six in science subjects. At Krishnaghur out of six B-course candidates, one was absent from the examination and there were three failures in English, two in mathematics, one in chemistry, and one in physics. The increased success in science subjects is due to the strengthening of the lecturing staff. At the Rajshahye College, which teaches only the B course, all the three students who failed were unsuccessful in English, chemistry, and physical geography. At the General Assembly's College, the failures in English were 45; in mathematics 43; in philosophy 30; in the second language 22, and in chemistry 14. At the Free Church College, the failures were nine in English, nine in mathematics, three in philosophy, and three in science subjects. At the St. Xavier's College, two failed in English and chemistry. At the Metropolitan Institution, the chief failures were 20 in English, 18 in mathematics, and 12 in philosophy. The fatal subjects in both the A and the B course are English and mathematics, with philosophy in the one and chemistry in the other course in addition.

50. Of all the candidates from Bengal 205 took the A, or literature course, and 203 the B, or science course, against 184 and 125, respectively in the previous year. Of these who chose the A course, 38 per cent passed, while of those who took the B course, 43·8 per cent were successful. In the two preceding years the percentages were 23 and 32 in literature and 42 and 50 in science. These results tend to the inference that either the B course is easier, or is selected by the more competent students. Government colleges in Bengal sent up 51 candidates for the A and 136 for the B course; non-Government colleges sent up 136 for the A and 58 for the B course. The presidency and Dacca colleges teach both courses as part of their regular curriculum; in all other Government colleges the science course alone is taught, though students occasionally present themselves in the literature course from the Hooghly, Krishnaghur, and Patna Colleges. The aided and private colleges prepare more candidates for the A than for the B course; but at St. Xavier's College the science course holds the chief place.

The religion of the candidates is shown in the following statement. The Eshan University Scholarship of Rs. 45 a month, for the Hindu native of Bengal who stands highest in the list, was awarded to Mahendra Nath Ray of the Presidency College.

B. A. Examination, 1883.

	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Hindus ...	380	15	35	108	158
Mahomedans ...	17	...	1	4	5
Christians ...	5	...	2	...	2
Others ...	6	...	1	1	2
Total ...	408	15	39	113	167

M. A. Degree Examination.—The number of candidates from Bengal for Honours in Arts was 39, of whom 20 were successful, three being placed in the first class, nine in the second, and eight in the third. For the ordinary degree there were 35 candidates, of whom 16 passed. From the Presidency College 15 candidates went up for honours, and 10 passed, viz. three in English, two in Mathematics, one in Philosophy, and four in Science. From the Hooghly College, five went up, and two were successful, one in English and one in Science.

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All the three sent up from the Sanskrit College passed in Sanskrit, and two out of three sent from the Dacca College, passed in Science. From the General Assembly's College, out of seven sent up, two passed in English and one in Mathematics.

51. For the ordinary degree, the Presidency College passed two in Mathematics and six in Science; the Hooghly College one in English and two in Science; the Patna College two in Science, and the General Assembly's College one in Philosophy.

52. Altogether, the results of the examination are more favourable than those of the preceding year, when out of 47 candidates only 19 took honours, and six out of 20 took the ordinary degree.

53. College Reports.—The following accounts show the progress of higher education in the colleges affiliated to the University in Arts. The statistics of the Presidency College are given, as in previous years, in fuller detail than those of other colleges.

54. *Presidency College.*—During the year under report, the following changes took place in the staff of the college:—In November 1882, Mr. F. J. Rowe, M.A., returned from furlough. In December, on the appointment of Mr. G. Bellett, M.A., as Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Mr. J. Eliot, M.A., was appointed to Act as Principal. In January 1883, Mr. J. A. Martin, B.A., was transferred from Krishnaghur. In February, Mr. J. H. Fisher, B.A., who had just arrived from England, was posted to the Presidency College. Mr. W. Booth, B.A., proceeding to Europe on five month's special leave in March, his duties devolved upon Mr. Fisher. Mr. A. E. Gough returned from furlough at the end of March.

General Department.	1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		Increase in 1883.	
	Regular students.	Out-students.	Regular students.	Out-students.	Regular students.	Out-students.	Regular students.	Out-students.	Regular students.	Out-students.
Honour class	15	......	21	......		......	25	......	......	......
Fourth-year class	80	5	75	2	89	10	74	12	......	......
Third "	49	8	65	8	56	9	76	3	......	......
Second "	111	37	78	31	137	44	128	32	......	......
First "	81	......	105	......	72	......	80	......	......	......
Total	336	50	344	41	374	63	383	47	9	......

55. The above table, which gives the numerical strength of the college on the 31st March, during the last four years, shows that there is an increase of nine in the number of regular students and a decrease of sixteen in that of out-students, these last being members of other colleges, who attend lectures at the Presidency in certain special subjects.

56. The honour class is composed of 25 students, eight of whom are studying English, four mathematics, and 13 physical science.

57. Of the 74 regular students who form the fourth-year class, 52 have elected the B course and 22 the A course. Of these latter, 21 have taken history and philosophy as their optional subject, and one philosophy and mathematics.

58. Of the 76 students in the third-year class, 39 have taken the B course and 37 the A course.

The first-year class was examined by the officers of the college, and the result was satisfactory.

The third-year class was not examined, as it was favourably reported on by the Professors.

The income from fees was Rs. 48,199, against Rs. 48,503, and the expenditure Rs. 1,27,048, against Rs. 1,20,498 of the preceding year. The increased expenditure is due to annual increments of salaries, payment of arrears of salary, and also to the appointment of a new Professor.

59. One hundred and twenty-nine candidates from the second-year class went up for the First Arts examination, and 54 passed, eight in the first division, 14 in the second, and 32 in the third, against a total of 31 of last year. Of the unsuccessful candidates, 56 failed in English, 57 in mathematics, 45 in the second language, 43 in history, and 23,18, and 6 in logic, chemistry, and psychology, respectively. Upon the result of this examination, four senior

scholarships of the first grade and four of the second grade were awarded to the students of this college.

60. Of 87 candidates from this college at the B. A. examination, 30 selected the A course and 57 the B course. In the A course nine passed and in the B course 28 passed, against a total of 13 and 15 respectively of the previous year. Of the unsuccessful candidates, the failures ranged from 42 and 36 in English and mathematics to one in optional mathematics.

On the result of the B. A. examination the following students were elected foundation scholars; and they are now reading for honours in the subjects specified against their names:—

Name of scholar	Name of scholarship.	Rs.	
Mahendra Nath Roy ...	Burdwan scholar ...	50	Mathematics.
Mahini Mohan Lahiri ...	Dwarkanath Tagore scholar ...	50	English.
Baikuntha Kisor Chakrabatti ...	Bird scholar ...	40	Physical Science.
Gobind Lal Set ...	Ryan „ ...	40	Ditto.
Jamini Mohan Das ...	Gopi Mohan Tagore „ ...	30	Mathematics.
Pares Chundra Banerjea ...	Hindoo College Foundation scholars.	30	Physical Science.
Jagendra Nath Mookerjea ...		30	English.

Mahendra Nath Roy obtained both the Eshan and Vizianagram Scholarships, and also the Haris Chandra prize.

61. Fifteen candidates from this college appeared at the honour examination, and 10 passed, against eight of the preceding year. The classes obtained and the subjects taken up are shown below:—

Name.	Class.	Subject.
Dhan Ballabh Set	Second.	English.
Deb Prasad Sarbadhikari	Ditto.	Ditto.
Madhab Chunder Dutt	Third.	Ditto.
Bhupati Chakraburti	First.	Philosophy.
Ram Chundra Majumdar	Ditto.	Mathematics.
Radha Gobind Das	Third.	Ditto.
Jadab Chundra Dutt	Second.	Physical Science.
Phani Bhushan Bose	Ditto.	Ditto.
Debendra Nath Mookerjee	Third	Ditto.
Jagendra Nath Haldar	Ditto.	Ditto.

Thirteen candidates appeared at the M. A. examination, and eight passed, against only one of last year. The names of the successful candidates and the subjects taken up are given below.

Name of scholar.	Subject.
Hari Das Bose	Physical Science.
Narayan Das Chatterjee	Mathematics.
Gunga Dhur Das	Physical Science.
Ambika Charun Majumdar	Mathematics.
Upendra Chundra Mitra	Physical Science.
Krishna Doyal Pramanik	Ditto.
Kali Taran Samanta	Ditto.
Khetra Lal Sinha	Ditto

62. The library and the college building are in good order.

63. *Sanskrit College.*—The Sanskrit College is an Anglo-Sanskrit Institution, though it also provides for the education of those who may wish to study only Sanskrit. In regard to English, it teaches the same course as second grade colleges, while Sanskrit teaching is carried to a point well above the course laid down for the M. A. examination in that subject. On the retirement from the service of Professor Giris Chundra Bidyaratna and Assistant Professor Ram Narayan Tarkaratna, their places were filled by Pundits Chundra Kanta Tarkalankar and Hara Prasad Sastri, M.A., respectively. Pundit Kamikhya Nath Tarkabagisa was transferred from the School to the College Department as an Assistant Professor of the Nyaya Philosophy. Of the two retired officers the officaiting Principal speaks most highly, both with regard to their scholarship and their services as teachers.

The number of students on the 31st March was 57, against 68 of the preceding year, seven being in the first-year class, 12 in the second, three in the third, eight in the fourth, two in the honour class, and 25 in the title

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class. The difficulties of the special Sanskrit course prevents the college from being recruited from ordinary Entrance schools, while many students, who pass the Entrance examination from the Sanskrit collegiate school, join other colleges.

The examinations of the first and third year classes were conducted by the officers of the college, and the results were fairly satisfactory.

Of 17 candidates at the First Arts examination, four passed—one in the second division and three in the third, against a total of 10 of last year. The failures were 11 in English, 12 in mathematics, seven in history, six in logic, and four and one in the remaining subject.

64. The college sends no candidates to the B. A. examination. Such of the students of the fourth-year class, as appear at that examination, are sent up by the Presidency and other colleges in which they learn their English subjects. Of those who appeared at the last B. A. examination, two passed—one in the first division and one in the third, against a total of three of last year. Three candidates went up for the Honour and M. A. examinations in Sanskrit, and they all passed; one in the first class and two in the second.

Of two candidates from the college at the Sanskrit Title examination, one passed very creditably and the other failed.

The music class, which had been opened as a tentative measure, was examined in February last, and rewards and prizes awarded to successful students. The term of experiment for which the class was sanctioned has since been extended to another year.

The income from fees was Rs. 1,277, against Rs. 1,594 of last year, and the expenditure, Rs. 21,161, against Rs. 20,625.

65. *Hooghly College.*—During the year under review, Mr. A. C. Dutt, Lecturer on Chemistry, and a young officer of great promise, died of cholera, and was succeeded by Babu Braja Bulhav Dutt, M.A. A complete master of his subject, Mr. Dutt threw himself into his work, and took strong interest in those who were entrusted to his charge. He was very popular with his students, and his early death was deeply lamented. In Mr. Dutt the Hooghly College has sustained a loss which it will be difficult to replace. On the transfer to Krishnaghur of Mr. J. Mann, M.A., Mr. S. Robson, M.A., was transferred from Patna to Hooghly.

The number of students on the 31st March was 154, viz. 41 in the first-year class, 70 in the second, 21 in the third, and 22 in the fourth, against a total of 193 of last year. The decrease is in a large measure due to the establishment of a free college at Burdwan teaching to the First Arts standard, and also to the fact that only a few students passed the Entrance examination from the collgiate and branch schools, from which the first-year class is chiefly recruited.

The first and third year classes were examined by the officers of the college, and the results were fairly satisfactory.

Sixty candidates went up for the First Arts examination, of whom 36 passed, two in the first division, eight in the second, and 26 in the third, against a total of 27 of last year.

Of 21 candidates at the B. A. examination, 13 passed, two in the first division, four in the second, and seven in the third, against the same number of last year.

Five candidates presented themselves for Honours and five for the M. A. degree, two passed in Honours in the second division, one in English, and one in botany. Three passed the M. A. examination, one in English and two in botany.

The results of all the examinations were highly satisfactory, and reflect much credit on the college staff, particularly on the principal, Mr. Griffiths.

The total fee-receipts were Rs. 11,978, against Rs. 12,854, and the total expenditure Rs. 43,438, against Rs. 47,485. The decrease of expenditure is largely due to the fact that the salary of the mathematical lecturer was less than in the previous year, and that it is partly debitable to the collegiate school, to which he has to devote a portion of his time.

There were 60 boarders in the Hindu and 61 in the Mahommedan hostel, against 70 and 67, respectively of the year before. The number in the gymnastic class increased from 43 to 45.

The library is in good order.

66. *Dacca College.*—On the appointment, in August 1882, of Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea, M.A., as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagulpore Division, Babu Raj Mohan Sen, M.A., was appointed lecturer on mathematics. In January 1883 Babu Raj Mohan Sen was transferred to Berhampore, his place being filled by Babu Sarada Ranjan Roy, M.A., from Berhampore. During the latter part of the year, an additional lecturer on mathematics was appointed, namely, Babu Raj Kumar Sen, B.A., Second Master of the Chittagong College.

The number of students on the 31st March was 285, against 290 of last year. The income from fees rose from Rs. 18,503 to Rs. 20,349, and the total expenditure from Rs. 39,673 to Rs. 41,574. The increased expenditure is due to increase in the staff, and also to grade increments of teachers.

One hundred and eleven candidates went up in the First Arts examination, and 36 passed,one in the first division, 13 in the second, and 22 in the third, against a total of 43 of last year.

Of 33 candidates at the B. A. examination, 10 passed, five in the second division and five in the third, against a total of seven of the preceding year.

There were three candidates for Honours, of whom 2 passed, one in the second division and one in the third.

The large percentage of failures is ascribed to (1) changes of teachers, and (2ndly) to the ravages of cholera in the town.

The hostel, the library, and college building are in good condition. The Principal recommends the abolition of the gymnastic class attached to the college, as being unpopular with the students.

67. *Krishnaghur College.*—On the transfer of Mr. J. A. Martin, B.A., to the Presidency College, Mr. J. Mann, M.A., from Hooghly was appointed Principal. Mr. M. Prothero, B.A., was transferred to Patna, and Babu Lakhi Narayan Das, M.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics, took sick leave for six months. This officer has died since the end of the official year. The vacancies were filled by the apointment of Babus Debendra Nath Mookerjea, M.A., and Deb Sankar Dey, M.A.

The number of students on the 31st March was 41, against 56 of last year. The Principal ascribes the falling off to (1) the prevalence of malarious fever in the district, (2ndly) changes in the teaching staff and the withdrawal of a European Professor, and (3rdly) the small number of students passing the Entrance examination from the collegiate school. The steadily decreasing numbers of the Krishnaghur College will be a subject of serious consideration to the department.

Twenty-six candidates appeared at the First Arts examination, and 17 passed, two in the first division, four in the second, and 11 in the third, against a total of nine of last year. Three of the successful candidates obtained senior scholarships, one being a first grade scholarship. The results were very satisfactory. The failures ranged from seven in Sanskrit to one in psychology.

Of five candidates at the B.A. examination, only one passed in the second division, against the same number of last year.

The failures were from three in English and two in mathematics to one in chemistry and physics. Two candidates went up for the M.A. examination, and one passed in history.

The fee-receipts were Rs. 2,602, against Rs. 4,093 of the previous year, and the expenditure Rs. 29,424, against Rs. 38,841. The library and the college building are in good order. The hostel is improving.

In last autumn the college was visited by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who expressed general satisfaction with the working of the institution.

68. *Patna College.*—On the transfer of Mr. S. Robson to Hooghly, Mr. E. A. Stack of Krishnaghur was appointed to succeed him. Mr. M. Prothero was also transferred from Krishnaghur.

The number of students rose from 160 to 188. Of these, 162 were Hindus, 25 Mahommedans, and only one Christian; 130 were Biharis and 58 Bengalis. The proportion of Biharis to Bengalis is on the increase, a fact which shows that the college is appreciated by those for whom it is chiefly intended.

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The first and third year classes were examined by the officers of the college. The result was fairly satisfactory.

Of 53 candidates at the First Arts examination, 18 passed, four in the first division, four in the second, and 10 in the third, against 25 of last year. The failures varied from 29 in English to nine in chemistry.

Twenty-two candidates went up for the B. A. examination, of whom 10 passed, three in the second division and seven in the third, against six of last year.

There were two candidates for the M. A. examination in botany, and both passed.

The income from fees was Rs. 11,444, against Rs. 11,018 of the preceding year, and the total expenditure Rs. 47,849, against Rs. 49,573.

The library is in good order. The extensions to the college building are in course of progress.

The hostel, which had been for some time in a state of deficit, was closed during the year. The Head Moulavi of the college has opened on a small scale a Mahommedan hostel consisting of eight inmates.

69. *Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.*—Babu Atul Krishna Roy Chaudhuri, M.A., Lecturer on Botany, being selected by Government for an agricultural scholarship, proceeded to England to join the Royal College at Cirencester, and was succeeded by Babu Jages Chandra Roy, M.A. On the resignation of Babu Sures Chandra Chatterjea, M.A., Baboo Kali Pada Bose, M.A., was appointed as lecturer in mathematics.

The number of students on the 31st March was 39, against 38 of the preceding year. Of these, 15 are genuine Uriyas, 13 domiciled residents of the province, and the rest Bengalis. In addition to the obstacles detailed in last year's report as retarding the progress of the college, the Principal mentions the absence, in Orissa, of an educated middle class who, of all others, are the foremost to appreciate and encourage English education.

The first and third year classes were examined by the officers of the college, and the results were fair.

Twelve candidates went up for the First Arts examination, and seven passed, four in the second division and three in the third, against five of last year.

All the seven students of the fourth-year class appeared at the B. A. examination, and five passed, one in the first division, two in the second, and two in the third, against only one of last year. The result was highly satisfactory considering the backwardness of the province in an educational point of view, and is creditable to the Principal and teaching staff.

The income from fees amounted to Rs. 1,833, and the total expenditure to Rs. 15,199, against Rs. 1,639 and Rs. 17,123, respectively of the previous year.

70. *Rajshahye College.*—During the year under review no changes of importance occurred among the staff of the college.

The number of students on the 31st March was 74, against 55 of last year. The Principal ascribes the increase to incidental causes, and also to the opening of a private hostel at the station.

Twenty-two candidates presented themselves for the First Arts examination, and nine passed; three in the second division and six in the third, against ten of last year. The failures were 11 in mathematics, five in English, seven in Sanskrit, four in history, and two in logic and chemistry.

Of seven candidates at the B. A. examination four passed; two in the second division, and two in the third, against three of the previous year. The failures ranged from three in chemistry and physical geography to one in other subjects.

The results of the annual examination of the college were in general satisfactory.

The income from fees was Rs. 2,371, against Rs. 2,197 of last year, and the expenditure Rs. 19,327, against Rs. 16,662. The increase of expenditure is chiefly due to grade increments of teachers. The new college building is in course of erection.

The gymnastic class appears to be popular with the students.

The Principal strongly recommends the establishment of a hostel in connexion with the college. He also recommends the appointment of an additional lecturer on science. Mr. P. B. Mukerjee, B.S.C., London, has accordingly been posted to the college since July 1883.

71. *Berhampore College.*—The number of students on the 31st March was 38; 22 in the first-year class and 16 in the second, against the same number of last year. The schooling fees of many of these were paid by private liberality.

Twenty-one candidates went up in the First Arts examination, and ten passed, one in the first division, four in the second, and five in the third, against three of the previous year. This is a notable fact in the history of the Berhampore College, and it redounds greatly to the credit of the Principal and his staff. The failures ranged from 10 in English to two in chemistry.

The first-year class was examined in November. The result was satisfactory. The income from fees was Rs. 2,000, against Rs. 1,940 of last year, and the total expenditure Rs. 12,755, against Rs. 12,325.

The college building has undergone thorough repairs, and the attached hostel is in a prosperous condition.

The Principal recommends the reduction of the fees from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 a month, in view of the lower rate of fees charged in the neighbouring college at Rajshahye. This should form the subject of a separate communication.

72. *Midnapore College.*—The number of students on the 31st March was 18, against 11 of last year, showing an increase of seven. Six candidates went up for the First Arts examination, and four passed; one in the first division, two in the second, and one in the third, against the same number of the preceding year. Two senior scholarships of Rs. 20 each were awarded on the result of this examination.

The library and the college building are in good order. The fee receipts were Rs. 744, against Rs. 815 of last year, and the total expenditure Rs. 6,353, against Rs. 6,627.

73. *Chittagong College.*—On the transfer to Dacca of the Second Master, Baboo Raj Kumar Sen, B.A., the Third Master, Baboo Gour Mohan Basak, was appointed Second Master. Baboo Satkari Haldar, B.A., was appointed Third Master on a fixed salary of Rs. 100 a month.

The number of students on the 31st March was 15; eight in the first-year class, and seven in the second, against a total of 17 of the previous year.

The obstacles detailed in previous reports, as retarding the progress of the college, still exist in full force.

Nine candidates presented themselves at the First Arts examination, and three passed; all in the third division, against the same number of last year. Of the remaining six, four failed in English, three in Sanskrit, four in mathematics, and two in history.

The fee receipts were Rs. 660, against Rs. 528 of the preceding year.

74. *College Department of the Bethune School.*—The number of students on the 31st March was 4, one in the first-year class, and three in the second. There were no third and fourth-year classes at the end of the year, the single student in the third-year class having joined the Madras Medical College, and the two students, who formed the fourth-year class, having left after passing the B. A. examination.

The single candidate at the F. A. examination was unsuccessful. Both the candidates at the B A. examination, Chunder Mukhi Bose and Kadambini Bose (now Mrs. Gangooly), passed in the third division—a notable fact in the history of female education in Bengal. It is hoped that their example will be followed by other young ladies in pursuing a collegiate course of instruction.

The fees charged are Rs. 3 for each day-scholar and Rs. 10 for each boarder.

Aided Colleges.

75. *General Assembly's Institution.*—The number of students fell from 484 in March 1882 to 402 on the last day of the year under report. The Principal ascribes the falling off to accidental causes.

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Two hundred and four candidates went up for the First Arts examination, and 54 passed; three in the first division, 12 in the second, and 39 in the third, against a total of 44 of last year.

Of 107 candidates at the B. A. examination, 37 passed; one in the first division, five in the second, and 31 in the third, against 21 of the previous year.

Of 12 candidates at the Honour and M. A. examinations, four took Honours in English, one in mathematics and one passed the M. A. examination in philosophy, against a total of two of last year.

76. *Free Church Institution.*—During the year under report the staff of the college was considerably strengthened by officers brought from Europe.

The number of students on the 31st March was 288, against 221 of the previous year, and 145 of the year before—a fact that conclusively shows that the college is steadily rising in the estimation of the public.

One hundred and four candidates appeared at the First Arts examination and 32 passed, 11 in the second division and 21 in the third, against a total of 19 of last year and seven of the year before.

Of 26 candidates at the B. A. examination, 17 took the A course and nine the B course.

In the A course 10 passed; one in the second division and nine in the third.

In the B course five passed; one in the second division and four in the third, against a total of three of last year.

No candidates went up for the Honour or the M. A. examination.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 27,540.

77. *St. Xavier's College.*—The number of students rose from 72 in March 1882 to 142 on the last day of the year under review; nearly doubling the numbers. They were thus distributed.

First-year class	63
Second "	52
Third "	16
Fourth "	10
Honour "	1
Total ...	142

Thirteen candidates went up for the First Arts examination, and six passed; one in the first division, two in the second, and three in the third, against four of last year.

Of six candidates at the B. A. examination, two selected the A course and four the B course. In the A course, both the candidates passed in the third division. In the B course, two candidates passed in the third division.

The income from fees was Rs. 6,338.

78. *London Mission College, Bhowanipore.*—In December last an increased grant of Rs. 250 a month was sanctioned by Government to provide for the teaching of the full course for the B. A. degree. A promise was also held out to increase the grant to Rs. 300 if the number of pupils, and their success at the examinations, should be considered to justify the increase.

The number of students on the 31st March was 61, against 63 of last year.

Twenty-two candidates went up for the First Arts examination, and seven passed; one in the first division, one in the second, and five in the third, against a total of nine of last year.

79. *Doveton College.*—In January 1883, a grant of Rs. 200 was made to the college department by the Government of Bengal, but the college did not draw any grant during the year under review. Its roll number was 55 against 55 of the preceding year, and its free-receipts amounted to Rs. 3,993. The college sent up twenty candidates to the First Arts examination, of whom seven passed—four in the second and three in the third division.

UNAIDED COLLEGES.

80. *Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.*—This is a first grade college, and provides for the education of students up to the M. A. degree. The number of students on the 31st March was 406.

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Of 131 candidates at the First Arts examination, 27 passed—4 in the first division, 10 in the second, and 13 in the third.

Fifty-three candidates went up for the B. A. examination, and 24 passed, 2 in the first division, 5 in the second, and 17 in the third. Of the passed candidates, one stood second in order of merit, and obtained the graduate scholarship of Rs. 40 a month on the foundation of Baboo Durga Churn Laha, and also a graduate scholarship of Rs. 50 founded by Pundit Iswar Chandra Vidiasagur in connection with the Metropolitan Institution; and another student stood fifth in order of merit, and obtained a scholarship of Rs. 30 also founded by Pundit Iswar Chandra Vidiasagur.

81. *City College.*—This is a second grade college, teaching up to the F. A course. The number of students on the 31st March last was 108 against 103 of the preceding year—12 in the first year class and 56 in the second. The rate of fee in both the classes is Rs. 3 a month. For the first time, this college sent candidates to the F. A. examination. Of 51 sent, 23, or 45 per cent, passed—a highly creditable result.

82. *Maharajah's College, Burdwan.*—The constitution of this college was detailed in last year's report and need not be repeated here.

The number of students on the 31st March was 85; 46 in the first-year class and 39 in the second, against a total of 52 of last year. These figures indicate the popularity of the college.

Eight candidates went up for the First Arts examination, and three passed; one in the second division and two in the third. This is a creditable result, considering the short time during which the college has been in existence.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

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83. The following statement compares the statistics of secondary schools for boys for the past two years. Schools for Europeans and Eurasians being no longer returned under a separate head, most of them are included in the following statement, as they have been treated as secondary schools in the divisional reports, in accordance with previous practice. They are separately considered in a subsequent section of this report, and as they are now placed under a special Inspector, they will from next year be more conveniently separated from schools for natives:—

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
High English—				
Government	51	14,795	51	15,020
Aided	104	14,187	115	15,956
Unaided	62	16,615	66	18,783
Total ...	217	45,597	232	49,759
Middle English—				
Government	10	1,390	9	1,346
Aided	479	30,038	500	32,223
Unaided	138	7,629	145	8,069
Total ...	627	39,057	654	41,638
Middle Vernacular—				
Government	183	10,467	187	10,872
Aided	791	41,623	808	43,482
Unaided	76	4,351	84	4,859
Total ...	1,050	56,441	1,079	59,213
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,894	141,095	1,965	150,610

84. There is thus a gain of schools and pupils under nearly every head, but one Government middle English school has been converted into an aided middle English school, and three Government middle vernacular schools

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have been re-opened in new localities. The explanation of the gains and losses will be given further on.

85. The following table sums up for reference the detailed statistics of attendance and expenditure in all Government and aided secondary schools for boys:—

Attendance and Expenditure in Schools of Secondary Instruction during 1882-83.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1883.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. Government.	Local sources.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High English—							
Government ...	51	15,020	14,027	11,457	1,74,979	3,11,453	4,86,432
Aided ...	115	15,956	14,840	11,708	85,655	4,41,873	5,27,528
Total ...	166	30,976	28,867	23,165	2,60,634	7,53,326	10,13,960
Middle English—							
Government ...	9	1,346	1,258	986	28,223	17,806	46,029
Aided ...	500	32,223	29,261	22,486	1,61,065	3,02,531	4,63,596
Total ...	509	33,569	30,519	23,472	1,89,288	3,20,337	5,09,625
Middle Vernacular—							
Government ...	187	10,872	9,897	7,712	55,272	32,372	87,644
Aided ...	808	43,482	39,931	30,809	1,05,484	1,93,310	2,98,704
Total ...	995	54,354	49,828	38,521	1,60,756	2,25,682	3,86,438
Grand Total ...	1,670	118,899	109,214	85,158	6,10,678	12,99,345	19,10,023

In the previous year, the cost for 1,618 schools and 112,500 pupils was Rs. 5,57,813 to Government, and Rs. 11,42,185 from private sources. There has, therefore, been an increase of Rs 52,865 in the Government expenditure, and Rs. 1,57,160 in the expenditure from local sources. The largely increased income from local sources is satisfactory.

86. High English Schools.—The figures relating to this class of schools are repeated—

	1881-82 Schools.	1881-82 Pupils.	1882-83 Schools.	1882-83 Pupils.
Government schools ...	51	14,795	51	15,020
Aided " ...	104	14,187	115	15,956
Unaided " ...	62	16,615	66	18,783
Total ..	217	45,597	232	49,759

87. Of the 232 high schools for boys, 11 are for Europeans and Eurasians, namely, St. James' school, the Free school, St. Xavier's school, St. Xavier's branch school, St. Chrysostom's school, and the Doveton school, in Calcutta; St. Paul's school and St. Joseph's school in Darjeeling, and the Cuttack Protestant school, all of which are aided; and La Martiniere and another private school in Calcutta, which receive no aid.

88. The number of Government high schools was 51, as in the previous year, no local bodies having as yet come forward to undertake the management of any zillah school. The question of transferring the Beerbhoom zillah school to a local committee of native gentlemen formed the subject of correspondence, but no ultimate decision was arrived at.

89. The increase of 11 aided schools is accounted for as follows:—

In the Presidency Division, the Meherpur high school was reduced to the middle class, and the Khagra Mission school and the Nimta school received aid as high schools, the result being a net increase of one school. In the Burdwan Division, the Bagnapara school was reduced to the middle class, and Bhadresar, Jara, and Ghatal schools received aid as high schools, the result being a net gain of two schools. The Shahzadpur middle school in the Rajshahye Division was raised to the high class. In the Dacca Division, the Jamalpur middle school was converted into a high school, and in the Bhagulpore Division the Dumka middle school underwent the same process. In Orissa, aided high schools have advanced from two to five, in consequence of the conversion of the Bhadrak and Kendarapara middle schools into high schools, and the

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grant of aid to the Cuttack academy. The inclusion of the Doveton school and St. Xavier's branch school in Calcutta in the list of aided high schools shows an increase of two schools in Calcutta.

90. The increase of four unaided high schools is due to the establishment of a school at Nasirabad by Mr. A. M. Bose, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, the opening of a high school at Bhagulpore by Babu Tej Narayan, and of another school at the same station by the Church Mission Society, and the inclusion of the Maharajah's school at Tipperah in the departmental returns.

91. *University Entrance Examination.*—The results of the Entrance Examination for the three classes of high English schools are here compared:—

Entrance Examination, December 1882.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—				Percentage of success
			First division	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
Government schools	51	709	73	197	149	419	52·44
Private schools (aided)	100	534	24	81	95	200	37·45
Ditto (unaided)	60	788	39	121	160	320	40·60
Private students and teachers	... ..	40	.... .	2	11	13	32·5
Total ...	211	2,161	136	401	415	952	44·05

92. In the preceding year, 1,026 candidates passed out of 2,105, or 48·8 per cent. The results, therefore, again show some falling off. They cannot, however, be considered unsatisfactory, while the percentage of successful candidates continues more than 44 per cent. The Government schools, as usual, show the best results, while among the private schools, the big unaided schools of Calcutta and some of the other populous towns maintain their superiority over aided schools situated in less favoured localities. This position is highly creditable to the town schools, although it is not always maintained.

93. The following table compares the success of Government aided and unaided schools in fuller detail:—

DIVISION.	Total number of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WHICH SENT CANDIDATES.				NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WHICH PASSED CANDIDATES.				Number of candidates.	CANDIDATES PASSED IN THE				Number gained scholarships.
		Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
Burdwan	57	7	35	10	52	7	24	8	39	409	24	87	70	181	20
Presidency	55	7	31	14	52	7	25	12	44	397	21	80	75	176	20
Calcutta	36	5*	7	24	36	5	5	19	29	600	52	109	106	267	23
Rajshahye	15	6	7	1	14	5	6	...	11	104	6	22	15	43	17
Dacca	22	5†	5	6	16	5	4	6	15	269	19	44	54	117	20
Chittagong	7	3	2	1	6	3	1	...	4	70	2	7	12	21	8
Patna	16	6	5	3	14	6	4	3	13	160	5	28	39	72	18
Bhagulpur	11	5	3	1	9	4	2	1	7	61	5	11	12	28	12
Chota Nagpur	7	4	2	...	6	3	...	...	3	18	.	4	4	8	7
Orissa	8	3	3	...	6	3	2	...	5	33	2	7	17	26	10
Total ...	234	51	100	60	211	48	73	49	170	2,121	136	399	404	939	156

* Inclusive of the Bethune Girls' school.
† Ditto Dacca Madrassa.

94. Of the 51 Government high schools, the Nizamut college at Moorshedabad and the Hazaribagh zillah school sent no candidates. The former is more a special school teaching the relatives of the Nawab of Moorshedabad than a regularly organized high school. It will probably be convenient to class it hereafter as a Madrassa. As the Bethune Girls' school and the Dacca Madrassa, however, sent candidates to the examination, the number of competing Government schools is shown as 51, and of these, all but the three following were successful: Julpigori, Deoghur in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chyebassa in Chota Nagpore. All these schools are situated in very backward districts, where English education has as yet made little progress. This being, however, the second year of total failure of the Julpigori school,

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the Circle Inspector agrees with the District Committee in laying the blame upon the teachers and the lax discipline which has been allowed to prevail. The Inspector states that the three Entrance candidates attended school 118, 107, and 64 days only, respectively, out of 240 working days. Arrangements for strengthening the teaching staff have partly been sanctioned with a view to remove this state of things. The number of teachers has lately been increased at the Deoghur school, as the staff was found to be inadequate for a school teaching up to the Entrance standard. The classes of the Hazaribagh school were re-organized in 1881-82, which left no second class; but the classification has now been completed, and it is expected that the school will now work more successfully. The amalgamation of the Chyebassa school with the local vernacular school, and the re-organization of its classes on a vernacular basis, took place in July 1882, when a competent second master was appointed. Before that date the staff consisted of the head-master, a second master on Rs. 30, and a pundit, assisted by the School Committee's clerk.

95. The progress of aided schools as tested by the Entrance Examination has been steady enough. In 1878, out of 84 schools, 73 competed, and 49 were successful; in 1879, out of 85 schools, 80 competed, and 60 were successful; in 1880, out of 88 schools, 83 competed, and 74 were successful; in 1881, out of 98 schools, 88 competed, and 61 were successful; while in 1882, out of 115 schools, 100 competed, and 73 were successful.

96. The number of unaided schools is not exactly known, since some in Calcutta and some in the mofussil furnish no returns to this Department. But of 60 schools that sent candidates to the examination, it appears from the University returns that 49 were successful.

97. GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.—These are either schools attached to colleges and under the control of the Principals, or zillah schools of the first, second or third class. The class of a school is fixed by the number of its pupils; whether over 300, between 300 and 175, or under 175—conditions which also generally determine the scale of establishment. The following tables show the results of the Entrance Examination for schools of each class. In accordance with the practice of previous years, the merit mark in the last column is found by crediting the school with one, two, or three marks for each boy passing in the third, second, or first division. As explained in previous reports, each class includes schools of widely different numerical strength; and therefore, the merit mark, though supplying a convenient test of progress from year to year, gives only a rough idea of the comparative merits of different schools.:—

Collegiate Schools.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Number of pupils.	Number of candidates	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.	Merit marks.
Hare	607	81	8	17	13	38	71
Hindu	450	71	15	8	4	27	65
Dacca Collegiate	514	45	7	8	5	20	42
Patna "	586	23	4	9	8	21	38
Hooghly "	331	35	4	10	2	16	34
Rajshahye "	399	22	1	9	3	13	24
Berhampore "	161	13	0	7	4	11	18
Kishnaghur "	209	20	2	4	3	9	17
Ravenshaw " (Cuttack)	253	12	1	4	6	11	17
Midnapore "	289	15	1	5	4	10	17
Sanskrit "	195	15	2	3	2	7	14
Hooghly Branch	353	19	...	5	3	8	13
Calcutta Madrasah	442	14	1	4	2	7	13
Chittagong Collegiate	507	15	......	3	2	5	8
Bethune Girls'	110	2	...	......	1	1	1

98. The Hare and Hindu schools take, as in previous years, the highest places on the list, the former not only beating the latter in point of merit marks, but also in regard to the number of successful candidates. The Hindu school, however, has passed 15 boys in the first division, against only eight in the Hare school, three of them standing at the top of the Entrance list for Bengal.

The seventh place is also occupied by a student of the Hindu school, and altogether eight junior scholarships have been gained by Hindu school pupils, against one gained by a pupil of the Hare school. The roll number of the Hare school has declined from 641 to 607, but that of the Hindu school has risen from 411 to 450. Both the schools levy higher rates of fees than those prevailing in other schools for native boys. The large numbers attending them are sure indications of the estimation in which they are held by the native community. The account furnished by the Principal of the Presidency college shows that the income of the Hare school from fees only was Rs. 28,287, and its expenditure, including taxes and bonus granted to teachers, was Rs. 27,161. The income of the Hindu school was Rs. 20,577, and its expenditure Rs. 20,610, leaving a small deficit of Rs. 33, against Rs. 3,404 of the preceding year. The Dacca collegiate school maintains its position as third in order of merit, a position which it gained in 1880. The number of its pupils declined from 524 to 514, and its fee receipts amounted to Rs. 11,199, against Rs. 9,450 of the year before. The class-rooms are overcrowded, but the recent orders prohibiting enlargement of house accommodation render the construction of new rooms unnecessary. The Principal proposes the appointment of two extra teachers to take up two of the divisions of the 5th and 6th classes. The Rajchandra Hostel continues to be popular, the number of its inmates having increased from 86 to 90. His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Hostel, and expressed himself satisfied with the working of the institution. The Hooghly collegiate school occupies the fifth place on the list, having passed 16 out of its 35 candidates, against 31 out of 40 in the previous year. The fee income was Rs. 12,140, against Rs. 13,171, and the number of its pupils declined from 403 to 331. According to the Principal of the Hooghly college, this marked falling off was due to the enforcement of discipline by the new head master Babu Sib Chandra Som. The Hindu Hostel had 63 boarders, against 70 of the preceding year. The Patna collegiate school, which last year occupied the fifth place, has now risen to the fourth, and its roll number has risen from 562 to 586. Its fee income was Rs. 12,691, against 11,591. The Hostel has been closed as a Government institution, but the head maulavi has opened one for Mahomedans as a private speculation. The school has a branch in city Patna, which has 232 pupils, of whom 113 are Hindus, 116 Mahomedans and three Christians.

99. The Rajshahye collegiate school maintains the sixth place in order of merit, and its roll number has increased from 310 to 399. Its fee-receipts were Rs. 5,902 against Rs. 5,591 of the previous year. The Berhampore collegiate school has risen from the fourteenth to the seventh place on the list, and the number of its pupils has risen from 157 to 161. The attendance at the Kishnaghur collegiate school shows a further falling off from 235 to 209, and its fee-income was Rs. 4,715 against Rs. 5,715 of the preceding year. The Nuddea fever has done considerable injury to the cause of education in the district, and the collegiate school has suffered much in consequence. The circumstance that nine of its pupils were successful, although not quite creditable to the teaching staff, must therefore be looked upon as not unsatisfactory. The Cuttack collegiate school has done creditably, having passed 11 out of its 12 candidates. The same remark applies to the Midnapore collegiate school. The Sanskrit Collegiate school passed seven out of its 15 candidates, a result more satisfactory than that of the previous year, when out of 31 candidates only nine were successful. The Hooghly branch school has evidently lost the position it occupied some years ago, and only eight out of its 19 candidates were successful, none of them being in the first division. The Calcutta Madrassa passed seven pupils out of 14, against 10 out of 15 of the preceding year. The Chittagong collegiate school with its increased attendance passed five out of its 15 candidates against nine out of 12 of the year before. The Bethune girls' school passed one out of its two candidates.

100. *Zillah schools, first class.*—The number of these schools, which are defined by having 300 pupils and upwards, was 17 against 13 of the preceding year. The schools which have recently gained admission to the class are the following,—namely, Pubna, Commilliah, Baraset and Jessore. These schools are only just within the class, and have yet to establish permanently their claim to remain in it. Sanction has just been accorded to the construction of a new

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block of rooms for the Baraset school, as the old building can afford accommodation to not more than 150 pupils.

Zillah Schools, First Class.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Number of pupils.	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.	Merit marks.
Utterparah	498	24	6	11	3	20	43
Beerbhoom	335	27	6	9	3	18	39
Burrisaul	555	18	3	6	8	17	29
Chupra	583	20	0	5	11	16	21
Bhagulpore	800	19	2	6	1	9	19
Howrah	335	20	1	5	4	10	17
{ Mymensing	401	23	1	5	1	7	14
{ Pubna	309	13	1	4	3	8	14
{ Commillah	307	20	1	4	3	8	14
Arrah	445	17	0	5	3	8	13
Baraset	311	9	0	6	0	6	12
Gya	461	23	0	3	5	8	11
Noakholly	343	10	1	0	5	6	8
Mozufferpore	360	12	0	2	3	5	7
{ Monghyr	344	13	0	1	4	5	6
{ Jessore	306	8	0	2	2	4	6
Rungpore	332	12	0	0	2	2	2

101. The Uttarpara school has once more made good its claim as the best school of its class, and the Mymensingh school, which occupied the first place last year, has come down to the seventh place on the list. The Beerbhoom school maintains its position as the second on the list, and the Burrisaul school has risen from the fifth to the third place, and the Chupra school from the eighth to the fourth place. The Bhagulpore school has come down from the fourth to the fifth place, passing nine out of its 19 candidates, against 10 out of 13 of the year before. The Howrah school maintains the sixth place, and its merit mark is 17 against 19 of the preceding year, but the number of its pupils has fallen from 379 to 335. The Mymensing school has, as stated before, come down from the first to the seventh place, and is bracketed equal with the Pubna and Commillah schools. The tenth place is taken by Arrah, which had 445 pupils against 426 of the year before. The Baraset school has gained admission to the first class, but its merit marks have declined from 23 to 12. The attendance at the Gya school fell off from 523 to 461, but its merit mark was the same as in the previous year. The Noakholly school has come down from the seventh to the thirteenth place, but its roll number has risen from 329 to 343. The Mozufferpore and Monghyr schools hold nearly the same position as in the preceding year. The Jessore school has for the first time in its history gained admission to the first class, but its merit mark has declined from 18 to 6. The Rungpore school had an attendence of 332 pupils, against 301, but its merit mark was reduced from 9 to 2.

102. *Zillah schools, second class.*—The number of schools in this class is 8 against 9 of the year before; four schools, namely, those at Pubna, Comillah, Baraset and Jessore having risen from the second to the first class, and the Moorshedabad, Balasore, and Taki schools, having risen from the third to the second class.

Zillah Schools, Second Class.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Number of pupils.	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.	Merit marks.
Furreedpore	244	13	1	6	3	10	18
Bankoorah	252	21	1	5	3	9	16
Murshedabad	186	11	0	4	2	6	10
Balasore	179	10	0	1	7	8	9
Ranchi	209	6	0	2	3	5	7
Taki	185	5	0	3	1	4	7
Bogra	208	4	1	1	0	2	5
Dinagpore	207	8	0	0	2	2	2

103. The Furreedpore school heads the list of second grade schools with 244 pupils, against 275 of the preceding year, and its merit mark was 18 against 19. The Bankoorah school holds the second place as in the previous year. The Moorshedadad high school has not only gained an accession of pupils, but its merit mark has risen from 8 to 16. The control of the school being now vested in the Education Department, the Inspector proposes that it should cease to be a free school; but that the Nawab of Moorshedabad

should have the right of nominating a fixed number of free students. The gratuitious instruction afforded in this school has the effect of weakening middle and high schools existing in the neighbourhood, by tempting away their pupils; and should gradually cease. The roll numbers at the Balasore school having increased from 168 to 179, it has gained admission to the second class, and its merit mark is 9 as in the previous year. The Ranchi school has gained in numerical strength from 197 to 209, but its merit mark is the same as that of the year before. The Taki school has passed 4 pupils, and considering the short time it has been under Government management, the result may be considered as fair. The Bogra and Dinagepore schools have changed places, but both have now more than 200 pupils.

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104. *Zillah Schools, third class.*—The following table shows the order of this class of schools. The Hazaribagh zillah school and the Nizamut school, Moorshedabad, sent no pupils to the examination:—

Zillah Schools, Third Class.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Number of pupils.	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.	Merit marks.
Pooree	141	5	1	......	2	3	5
Maldah	137	2	1	....	1	2	4
Purulia	158	4	....	1	1	2	3
Barrackpore	151	8	....	1	..	1	2
Motihari	138	2	...	1	....	1	2
Purneah	117	3	...	1	.	1	2
Palamow	83	1	...	1	...	1	2
Chyebassa	135	1	....	....	....	.	...
Deoghur	102	7	.....	......	....	...	.
Julpigooree	100	2	....	.....	.....	...	..
Hazaribagh	122	...	..	.....	....	.	....
Moorshedabad Nizamut school	48	....	....	..	......	..	.....

105. The Pooree school occupies the first place in the list, and it has also gained in numerical strength The Maldah school did not do so well at the examination as in previous years, but its roll number has increased from 103 to 137. The Purulia school, which passed no candidates in the previous year, has passed two, while the Barrackpore school has again done badly at the examination, only 1 candidate having passed out of 8 sent up. The bad results are ascribed by the head master to the establishment of the Sridhar Bunshidhur school at Nawabgunge; but this fact is hardly sufficient to account for the failure of 7 out of 8 candidates. The Viceroy honoured the Barrackpore school as well as the Nawabgunge school with his presence on the occasion of the distribution of prizes, and His Excellency is reported to have observed in his address at Nawabgunge as follows: "I know that it may be said that the establishment of this school here at Nawabgunge may interfere with the attendance of the children at the Barrackpore school. Probably to some extent it has; but I am a friend to competiton in education. I believe that it is a great advantage that a school established and supported by the Government should have in its immediate neighbourhood another school, established and founded by private liberality, to enter into competition with it and keep it up to the mark." There can be no doubt that although two rival schools in a small place weaken each other, the competition of two or more schools teaching the same standard in a populous town is almost wholly beneficial. The Motihari school, after its failure of last year, has passed one pupil, and the Purneah school, which suffered from the effects of fever, has also passed one candidate. The Palamow school, which is one of the new and small schools, has passed one candidate in the second division. The causes of failure of the Chyebassa, Deoghur and Julpaiguri schools, and the absence of candidates from the Hazaribagh and Moorshedbad schools, have already been explained.

106. The instruction in the lower classes of the zillah schools at Jessore, Barasat, Taki and Chyebassa in the Presidency Division has been placed on a vernacular basis, and the two first-named schools are reported to have considerably benefited by this arrangement. But this reform cannot be carried out at the outset without considerable tact; and the amalgamation of an English with a vernacular school, which generally precedes the change, is a process which is liable to be subversive of discipline and organisation, if the two schools are merely brought together, like oil and water, without actual fusion of the

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component elements. The A sistant Inspector of the Presidency Division noticed a case in which the amalgamation has had the effect of creating classes or sections to the number of twenty-two, in a school of less than 200 pupils taught by ten masters. When carefully carried out, as at Taki, it reduces considerably the trouble of making junior classes understand what they read, and retain it in their memory.

107. AIDED SCHOOLS.—The increase of 11 schools of this class from 104 to 115 has been already explained. Thirteen schools have been aided as high schools and two have been reduced to the middle class.

108. The Presidency Division had 33 schools, against 32. Of these, only 25 were successful. The Islumpur school in Moorshedabad, and the Nimta school in the 24-Pergunnahs, which have been newly raised to the status of high schools, sent no candidates. The six following schools competed, but were unsuccessful: Harinavi, Sodpur and Hatuganj in the 24-Pergunnahs; Mohespur and Choadanga in Nuddea, and Lukhipasa in Jessore. The managers of the Harinavi school attribute the failure of the institution to the careless teaching of the late head-master, whom they have replaced by a good M.A. The Sodpur school also has been reorganised with a view to provide better teaching. The Hatuganj school is in a backward part of the Diamond Harbour sub-division, and its continued success cannot be ensured. Both Mohespur and Choadanga suffered from the effects of the Nuddea fever; and the Lukhipasa school is just struggling out of the difficulties following the suspension of its grant for a long time. The results of the examination of the Narail and Navadwipa schools were decidedly creditable to the teaching staff.

109. The number of aided high schools in the Burdwan Division was 39, against 37 of the preceding year. The increase in the number of schools is owing to the Bhadresar and Jara schools having received new grants, and to the conversion of the Ghatal middle school into a high English school. The Bagnapara high school was, however, reduced to the middle class. Of the 39 schools, three which were new, and 10 others, either sent up no candidates to the Entrance examination, or could not pass those sent up. The unsuccessful schools were the following: Amta and Ilosba Mondlye, which had frequently changed their masters; Bagati, Peasara and Chanderuagore, which had suffered from want of adequate local management, and Gurbhabanipur, Dusghura, Mankur and Okersha, which suffered from the effects of the malarious fever. The Ajodhya school was without a head master for some months, and the Patrasire and Jara schools were newly placed in the class. The Bundogra school suffered from irregular attendance of its masters. The Inspector reports that he has taken steps for the better management of these schools.

110. In the Rajshahye Division, there were eight schools, against seven of the preceding year. The increase of one school is due to the conversion of the Shahzadpore middle school into a high school. The Inspecter says that except the Serajgunj school, the aided high schools in the plains cut but a poor figure at the Entrance examination. Putiya and Dighaputia passed one boy each, and Porjana passed two boys. Chatmohar sent up four candidates, who all failed. Shahzadpur, being a new school, sent up no candidates. The schools at Serajgunj, Chatmohar and Shahzadpur are all on a vernacular basis, but the Inspector reports that the head masters at Serajgunj and Chatmohar are somewhat opposed to the system, so that a great measure of success is not to be looked for for some time. In the Dacca Division, the number of these schools was ten against nine of the previous year. Only three of them are of fairly long standing as high schools, the remaining seven have been raised within the last three years from the middle to the high class. They did very badly at the Entrance examination; five competed, but four only were successful, passing one candidate each in the third division. Of the three aided high schools in the Chittagong Division, the one at Bramanbaria passed two candidates in the third division. All the seven candidates sent up from the Patia school, not one was successful. The Feringhibazar school sent up no candidates. The failure of the Patia school is attributed to dissensions among the members of the School Committee.

111. In the Patna Division, the schools were five as in the year before, The Dinapore school passed two candidates, and Behar, Jhaugunj and Sasseram,

one candidate each. The Tikari school was unsuccessful. In the Bhagulpore Division, there were three schools against two, the Dumka school having been converted into a high school. The Jamalpore school passed all the five candidates sent up; two of them with junior scholarships. The Pakour school passed four out of its six candidates; and three of them gained scholarships. The Dumka school sent one candidate, who was unsuccessful. In the Chota Nagpore Division, there were two schools as in the year before; both sent up candidates, who totally failed. The failure is attributed to constant change of teachers. Orissa had five schools against two of the year before; the newly aided schools being the Cuttack academy, and Bhadruk and Kendarapara schools. The two last sent up no candidates, and the Cuttack European school was unsuccessful. The Lakhunnath school passed one candidate, and the Cuttack academy three candidates.

112. UNAIDED SCHOOLS.—There is an increase of four schools, from 62 to 66. The schools added to the list are the following: Nusirabad school in Mymensingh, Tej Narayan school at Bhagulpore, Church Mission school at Bhagulpore and the Maharajah's school at Tipperah. The exact number of schools teaching up to the Entrance standard is not known to the Department, as some of them do not furnish returns. The 66 schools that furnished returns are thus distributed: Calcutta, 23; Presidency Division, 14; Burdwan Division, 11; Rajshahye Division, one; Dacca Division, eight; Chittagong Division, one; Patna Division, five; and Bhagulpore Division, three. Some of the unaided schools charge no fees.

113. The second languages taken up by the candidates at the Entrance examination are shown in the following statement:—

Entrance Examination, December 1882.

	1881.	1882.
Greek	......	1
Latin	89	82
Sanskrit	1,468	1,433
Arabic	24	12
Persian	100	92
Bengali	315	427
Urdu	49	33
Hindi	37	38
Uriya	13	15
Armenian	9	4
Burmese	1	....
Total	2,105	2,137

114. The number of candidates taking up Bengali, which went on steadily diminishing, so as to justify the hope that a classical language could be made compulsory at the Entrance examination, has this time increased. The Calcutta University holds its examinations not only for Bengal but also for the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Ceylon and the Punjab, and the Syndicate finds it no easy matter to arrange for the examination of a small number of candidates in a number of vernacular languages. Urdu, Hindi, Urya, Armenian and Burmese are languages which were taken up by only 90 candidates in all, but five sets of examination papers had to be provided for their use.

115. The subjoined table classifies the candidates according to their religion:—

Entrance Examination, December 1882.

RELIGION.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Hindus	1,949	122	360	379	861
Mahommedans	108	7	23	19	49
Christians	95	6	23	15	44
Others	24	2	6	4	12
Total	2,176	137	402	417	956

Mahomedan candidates have again increased (from 100 to 108), and of successful candidates from 35 to 49.

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116. The following table gives the distribution of junior scholarships awarded on the results of the Entrance examination :—

Distribution List of Junior Scholarships, 1883.

Division.	First grade scholarships, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholarships, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholarships, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	Number of Scholarshipholders who passed the Entrance Examination in the—		
					First division.	Second division.	Third division.
Burdwan	2	6	12	20	15	5	......
Calcutta	6	6	11	23	20	......	3
Presidency	......	7	13	20	18	2	......
Rajshahye	1	6	10	17	6	8	3
Dacca	2	7	11	20	15	5	......
Chittagong	......	1	7	8	2	4	2
Patna	......	6	12	18	5	11	2
Bhagulpore	......	3	9	12	5	5	2
Orissa	......	4	6	10	2	5	3
Chota Nagpore...	......	2	5	7	......	4	3
Total ...	11	48	96	155	88	40	18

117. It may here be noted that while in 1882, 94 scholarships were awarded to candidates passing in the first division, in 1883 the number of scholarships awarded to candidates passing in the first division was 88. Eighteen scholarships were awarded to candidates passing in the third division, against 8 in the previous year. These facts indicate the failure of schools, especially in backward districts, to come up to the standard as fully as in the previous year. The comparative failure of schools is no sign that the standard of education is deteriorating, or that the standard of examination varies considerably from year to year; but that a margin of ill-prepared candidates run the risk of failure when their papers are valued by examiners, with whose mode of marking they or their teachers are not familiar.

118. Middle English Schools.—The figures for this class of schools are repeated—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools	10	1,390	9	1,346
Aided	479	30,038	500	32,223
Private	138	7,629	145	8,069
Total ...	627	39,057	654	41,638

119. The number of Government schools has been reduced from ten to nine, the Nasriganj school in Shahabad, supported from the Estates Improvement Fund, having ceased to be returned under this head on its conversion into an aided middle English school. The nine schools are, the Rangamati and Bandarban boarding schools for Mughs and Chukmas in the Chittagong Hill Tracts; the Bhooteah boarding school, and the zillah school at Darjeeling; the boarding school for Europeans at Kurseong; the Bogra model school; the Patna model school; the Colinga branch school for Mahomedans, attached to the Calcutta madrassa, and the model school attached to the Calcutta Normal School.

120. Of the 500 aided schools, eight are schools for Europeans and Eurasians, namely the Calcutta Boys' school, the Catholic Male Orphanage, and St. Joseph's School in Calcutta, the Jamalpur school, the Assensole school, St. Thomas' school at Howrah, the Eurasian school at Dacca and the Kurji Male Orphanage. Their number last year was seven. Excluding these, which will be treated under a separate heading, it is found that the aided schools for native boys have increased from 472 to 492, showing a net gain of 20 schools, which is thus distributed: Presidency Division, three; Burdwan Division, 10; Rajshahye Division, four; Chittagong Division, two; Patna Division, five; and Orissa Division, one. The Dacca Division lost four schools

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and Calcutta one school. Detailed explanation of the increase and decrease will be given further on.

121. Unaided schools have increased from 138 to 145, or by seven. The increase is thus accounted for: The Presidency Division gained six; the Rajshahye Division, four; the Dacca Division, three; the Chittagong Division, three; the Patna Division, 11; the Bhagulpore Division, two; the Chota Nagpore and Orissa Divisions, one each; while the Burdwan Division lost 22, and Calcutta, two. Unaided middle schools in most cases exist in the hope of getting Government aid, so that both aided and unaided schools belong to the same system, and should be considered together. The total of these two shows an increase of 28 schools and 2,625 pupils, a result which may be considered satisfactory.

122. Most of the middle English schools have now been placed on a vernacular basis, so that a vernacular school wishing to transform itself into middle English, has merely to add an English master to teach English as a language only, in addition to the full vernacular course. While strong vernacular schools have a tendency to be converted into middle English, weak middle English schools are constantly reduced to the middle vernacular class, without any great violence to its internal organisation. The difference between the two grades of middle schools is every year becoming less and less marked ever since the publication of the new rules making them equally eligible to compete for middle English and middle vernacular scholarships. "There is a tendency in middle vernacular schools," says the Assistant Inspector, Presidency Division, "to teach elementary English books to enable their pupils on joining high schools to take their admission into some class above the lowest; and when the people come to perceive the benefits of such a system, they readily undertake to raise more fees and subscriptions with a view to the conversion of the school into a middle English institution."

123. In the Presidency Division, the aided middle English schools were 89, against 86 of the preceding year. There has been a gain of four aided schools in Nuddea and one school in Jessore, while Khoolna has lost two schools, the result being a net gain of three schools. The Chuprah vernacular was converted into a middle English school; the Meherpur school was reduced from higher to middle English standard, and Billogram and Kanchrapara were revived as middle English schools. The increase of one school in Jessore is due to a grant being given to the Hajrapur middle English school. The Masidpur school in Khoolna was closed, and the Ajagara middle English reverted to the middle vernacular class. The unaided schools numbered 35, against 29. There was an increase of five schools in the 24-Pergunnahs, of two in Khoolna, and one in Moorshedabad, while Nuddea and Jessore has each lost one school.

124. In the Burdwan Division, these schools numbered 128, of which 116 are aided and 12 unaided. Aided schools have increased by 11 and unaided schools have decreased by 23, showing an apparent loss of 12 middle English schools. The gain of 11 aided schools is thus explained: One new school and 14 unaided schools got Government grants; one high school and two middle vernacular schools were converted into middle English schools; and the Joraghat madrassa was returned as a middle English school. On the other hand, one middle school was converted into a high school, five were temporarily closed, one (Haludbari in Midnapur) was returned as a middle vernacular school, and one grant was cancelled. Some of the unaided schools changed their class during the year. The Inspector says that in the preceding year, middle vernacular schools increased by 15, and middle English schools decreased by 12. He thinks it is probably the effect of the change made in 1882 in the scholarship rules, which enabled vernacular schools to compete on equal terms with English schools for middle English scholarships. School managers have only to attach an English class to a vernacular school to enable the pupils to compete for both kinds of scholarships. The formal conversion of vernacular into English schools is no longer necessary.

125. In the Rajshahye division, there were four Government middle English schools, viz., the Kurseong European school, the Bhutea boarding school, the Darjeeling zillah school, and the Bogra model school. The aided

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schools increased from 46 to 50. Six schools received aid as middle English schools, one (Shahzadpur) was raised to the high class, and one school was reduced to the middle class. Unaided schools increased from seven to 11.

126. In the Dacca division, the aided schools declined from 88 to 84, and unaided schools rose from 20 to 23, the result being a loss of one school. The loss of four aided schools is the result of the withdrawal of aid from five inefficient schools, and the grant of aid to a new school. The gain of three unaided schools is due to the inclusion of six new schools into our returns, and the loss of three unaided schools, one of them being transferred to the class of aided schools, and the others having ceased to exist, or failed to furnish returns. The Joint Inspector deplores the unlimited option now given to boys of middle schools to commence to read or give up reading English, wherever and from whatever class they choose, as he attributes to it the defective knowledge of English on the part of the pupils of middle English schools. Dr. Martin, however, does not think that it would be an advantage to make English a compulsory subject in middle English schools; and he knows that such a step would be very unpopular. There is no doubt, however, that there is great practical difficulty in keeping up two sets of classes, namely, one according to progress in English, and another according to progress in the vernacular subjects. Schools certainly would gain in efficiency if the same set of boys read together both English and the other subjects. Unnecessary multiplication of small classes in a school having only two or three teachers is a great evil, and this evil reaches its maximum in a school where boys reading a high Bengali standard have to take their English lessons in a junior class.

127. In the Chittagong division, there are the two Government boarding schools in the hill tracts. The aided schools have increased from 23 to 25, and the unaided from seven to ten. In the Patna division, there is a loss of one Government school, the Nasriganj school having been converted into an aided school. Aided schools have advanced from 61 to 67, and unaided schools from 18 to 29. In the Bhagulpore division, aided schools numbered 28 as in the year before, but unaided schools rose from six to eight. In Chôta Nagpur, aided schools numbered 12, as in the previous year, but an unaided school is returned from Manbhoom. In Orissa, the aided schools rose from 19 to 20, but unaided schools continued four, as in the preceding year. The Tributary Mehals show an increase of one unaided school, from three to four.

128. MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.—The results of the examination are given below. The standard is that of the middle vernacular scholarship, with English added as a language only:—

Middle English Scholarship Examination, 1882.

Division.	Number of institutions sending examinees.			Number of pupils on their rolls at the beginning of the year.			Number of examinees.				Number passed.			
	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Presidency	...	77	77	...	4,513	4,513	.	224	20	244	..	127	7	(a)134
Calcutta	1	1	2	203	106	309	17	3	.	20	12		...	12
Burdwan	..	99	99	...	5,086	5,086	..	206	12	218	...	111	6	(b)117
Rajshahye	2	39	41	352	2,421	2,773	4	103	8	115	1	54	1	56
Dacca	...	60	60	...	5,572	5,572	...	121	3	124	...	79	...	79
Chittagong	2	28	30	135	2,249	2,384	...	28	..	28	..	18	...	18
Patna	1	11	12	28	502	530	2	23	2	27	...	5	...	(c)5
Bhagulpur	1	19	20	165	923	1,088	1	48	7	56	...	15	2	17
Chota Nagpur	...	8	8	......	441	441	...	21	1	22	...	9	1	10
Orissa	...	14	14	......	1,011	1,011	...	38	2	40	...	16	1	17
Do. Tributary Mehals	..	...	...	......	...	......	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Total	7	356	363	883	22,824	23,707	24	815	55	894	13	434	18	(d)465

(a) Inclusive of 62 candidates passed in middle vernacular scholarship examination.
(b) Exclusive of 2 candidates passed from middle vernacular schools.
(c) Ditto 22 ditto ditto ditto.
(d) Ditto 24 ditto ditto ditto.

129. It is seen that 363 schools sent up 894 candidates, of whom 465 were successful. In the previous year, 359 schools sent 962 candidates, of whom 683 passed. The results of the last examination were, therefore, more unfavourable than those of the preceding examination. The decrease in the number of passed candidates was not unexpected. One of the experienced inspecting officers points out that the middle scholarship candidates have never before been subjected to such a severe test as in the last year. In previous examinations, candidates were declared qualified for pass certificates if they obtained four-eighths, three-eighths, or two-eighths of the aggregate marks. No candidate was allowed last year to pass who failed to obtain one-fourth of the maximum marks in three of the subjects of examination, and no candidate was considered eligible for a scholarship who did not obtain one-third of the total marks in these subjects. The results, therefore, though inferior in quantity, may be regarded as superior in quality to those of previous years. Another experienced officer notes for his division, that while only 28 pupils failed to gain the maximum qualifying marks in English in 1881, the number plucked in English in 1882 was so large as 59. He does not think, however, that English is being taught less efficiently than before, but that the facilities afforded by the new rules for the examination of middle English and middle vernacular scholarship candidates by means of the same papers of questions induces even those, who are not strong in English, to try the middle English papers.

130. MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—The statistics of these schools for two years are compared—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government	183	10,467	187	10,872
Aided	791	41,623	808	43,482
Private	76	4,351	84	4,859
Total ...	1,050	56,441	1,079	59,213

131. There is a net gain of 29 schools and 2,772 pupils. Government schools show an increase of four, which is thus accounted for: the Burdwan divison gained two; Orissa, two; Dacca, one; and Bhagulpur, two, while Chota Nagpur lost one, and the Tributary Mehals of Orissa lost two. This last loss was due to the transfer of a tract of country from the Tributary Mehals to the Cuttack district. The other gains were due to the transfer to new places of schools, not returned in the previous year. The loss reported was, in the same way, due to the closing of a school in an unsuitable locality prior to its re-opening in a place much better suited. The increase of 17 aided schools is thus explaned: Presidency division gained five; Burdwan division, seven; Dacca division, four; Chittagong division, ten; and Patna division, six; while the Rajshahye division lost four, and the Bhagulpur division, 11. These last were supported from the primary grant, and on reduction of their status, exist as primary schools.

132. It is too soon yet to predict with confidence the full effect of the changes made in the rules for the award of middle scholarships, but it may be safely affirmed that they have already given an impetus to the establishment and effective organization of both middle English and middle vernacular schools. The further spread of a knowledge of English among the people is rendered necessary by the increased extension of the means of communication, and the desire already manifested in Bengal for such knowledge, even among the poorer classes, can be gratified in a perfectly harmless way by the system, under which vernacular schools are permitted to add elementary English classes. I fully agree with Mr. Croft that the present distinction betwen middle English and middle vernacular schools should be done away with, and that they should be liberally treated in respect of the grants-in-aid claimed by them.

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133. The following table gives the results of the middle vernacular scholarship examination :—

Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination, 1882.

Division.	Number of institutions sending examinees.			Number of pupils on their rolls at the beginning of the year.			Number of examinees.				Number passed.			
	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Presidency	16	123	139	1,369	7,794	9,163	51	348	51	450	40	170	23	233
Calcutta	1	6	7	363	1,996	2,359	10	41	......	51	8	34	...	42
Burdwan	20	111	131	1,577	6,695	8,272	80	342	50	472	64	183	22	(a) 269
Rajshahye	17	83	100	905	3,753	4,658	45	236	45	326	19	90	4	(b) 113
Dacca	21	326	347	915	11,787	12,702	59	623	94	776	31	315	11	(c) 357
Chittagong	5	52	57	226	2,828	3,054	15	136	37	188	6	63	3	(d) 72
Patna	42	94	136	3,017	6,038	9,055	195	228	365	788	98	99	92	289
Bhagulpur	21	37	58	1,089	1,748	2,837	74	83	466	623	33	52	75	160
Chota Nagpur	12	16	28	764	1,039	1,803	32	43	21	96	14	31	7	52
Orissa	13	23	36	552	889	1,441	47	86	9	142	16	30	6	(e) 52
Orissa Tributary Mehals	2	3	5	107	227	334	9	12	3	24	5	7	1	13
Total ...	170	874	1,044	10,884	44,794	55,678	617	2,178	1,141	3,936	328	1,074	244	(f) 1,646

(a) Exclusive of 42 candidates passed from middle English Schools.
(b) Ditto 38 ditto ditto ditto.
(c) Ditto 51 ditto ditto ditto.
(d) Ditto 35 ditto ditto ditto.
(e) Ditto 14 ditto ditto ditto.
(f) Ditto 180 ditto ditto ditto.

134. At this examination 1,044 schools sent 3,936 candidates, of whom 1,646 were successful. In the previous year 1,002 schools sent 3,350 candidates, of whom 2,175 passed. There has, therefore, been a falling off in the proportion of successful candidates to those sent up. This has been partly owing to the same causes that affected the result of the middle English scholarship examination, namely, the revision of the scholarship rules, to the effect that candidates must gain 33 per cent. of the total marks in two subjects to be eligible for scholarships, and 25 per cent of the marks in the same subjects to qualify for pass-certificates. Considering that the enforcement of the minimum pass marks in different subjects was made for the first time in the last year, the result of the examination may be regarded as satisfactory. The following statement shows the results of both the middle scholarship examinations for the last five years :—

	Number of competing middle schools.	Number of middle scholarship candidates.	Number passed.
1878	1,152	3,665	2,135
1879	1,191	3,466	2,015
1880	1,278	4,496	2,587
1881	1,361	4,312	2,858
1882	1,407	4,830	2,111

135. The foregoing statement shows that the number of competing schools and candidates has steadily increased from year to year, and that except in 1882, the number of successful candidates has also increased. The exceptional character of the examinations for 1882 has already been explained, and the schools will henceforth have to make their instruction more effective in the important subjects of English, Bengali, and Arithmetic with a view to ensure increased success of their pupils at the middle examinations.

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136. The statistics of primary schools of all classes for boys for the last two years are compared in the statement subjoined:—

Upper Primary Schools.

	1882.		1883.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government	18	659	19	624
Aided	1,847	65,162	2,089	74,216
Private	79	2,777	106	3,589
Total ...	1,944	68,598	2.214	78,429

Lower Primary Schools.

	1882.		1883.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government	10	257	8	184
Aided	44,606	754,918	55,943	960,259
Private	4,228	57,164	4,386	56,039
Total ...	48,844	812,339	60,337	1,016,482
GRAND TOTAL ...	50,788	880,937	62,551	1,094,911

137. The number of primary schools has increased from 50,788 to 62,551, or by a little more than 23 per cent, and their pupils from 880,937 to 1,094,911, or by more than 24 per cent. The increase is most notable in the Dacca and Chittagong divisions, but is shared to a less extent by all the other divisions. Dacca has contributed 4,771 schools and 90,458 pupils; Chittagong 2,762 schools and 57,963 pupils; Orissa 1,231 schools and 13,212 pupils; Patna 1,106 schools and 11,796 pupils; Burdwan 834 schools and 14, 914 pupils; and Rajshahye 546 schools and 11,272 pupils.

138. An additional grant of a lakh of rupees for primary instruction, raising the total grant under this head to Rs. 6,00,000, was sanctioned by Government for the year under report; but the district officers succeeded in spending only Rs. 5,82,000. In the previous year, the charges for 50,788 schools and 880,937 pupils were Rs. 4,78,000 from Government and Rs. 15,33,000 from private sources. While, therefore, the Government expenditure has increased by Rs. 1,04,000, the contributions from private sources has increased from Rs. 15,33,000 to Rs. 18,50,000, or by Rs. 3,17,000; this last sum mainly represents the expenditure, incurred by the people, on the institutions now for the first time included in the primary system.

139. As stated in last general report, the class of schools formerly designated "lower vernacular" and classed as secondary schools are, with the sanction of Government, now included in the primary system, under the name of "upper primary schools." The "primary schools" of former years are in consequence now classed as "lower primary schools." The course in the highest class of upper primary schools includes (1) the vernacular language; (2) the history and geography of the Lower Provinces; (3) arithmetic, inclusive of the native system of accounts; (4) the first book of Euclid; (5) elementary physics; and (6) the sanitary primer. The lower classes of an upper primary school teach very nearly the same subjects as are taught in a lower primary school, the highest standard attained by which includes (1) a vernacular aadptation of Chamber's rudiments of knowledge; (2) handwriting and reading of manuscript; (3) arithmetic on the European method, up to compound division; (4) rules and formulæ for mental arithmetic on the native system; (5) native system of accounts, including zemindari and bazar accounts; and (6) the sanitary primer. It will thus be seen that while the upper primaries approximate the fifth standard of elementary schools in England, the lower primaries reach a standard above the third but below the fourth. Under existing arrangements, the class of lower primaries includes those indigenous schools, and those only, which have adopted, to any extent, the departmental standards, or which send pupils to the central examinations. Indigenous schools,

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such as pathsalas, tols, and makhtabs, which conform to no departmental, standards, are now classed as "indigenous schools." Owing to the large increase reported this year in the number of lower primaries, one patshala in every 28·2 brought under organisation is an upper primary school, instead of one in 25 as in the preceding year. The development of lower into upper primaries, however, has received no check, the number of these schools having increased from 1,944 to 2,214, and their pupils from 68,598 to 78,429. It was stated before,. and I re-affirm the fact, that the upper primaries are either survivals of the old departmental patshalas under trained or certificated teachers, or of indigenous patshalas of a superior class, in which Sanskrit and other similar studies have been replaced by modern subjects of instruction. They are as much a part of the primary system as the lower primaries, with this difference, that they have two classes added at the top, to meet the requirements of the more advanced pupils, and are in point of discipline and management superior to most of the lower primaries. It has been explained before that the advance of a pupil from the lower to the upper primary standard is brought about in most cases by pressure from within, but that departmental and district officers have in many instances restricted this tendency to rise, partly in the belief that but few gurus were fully qualified to teach the upper primary course, and partly from a fear that the lower pupils would be neglected in favour of the upper. I need hardly repeat here the fact that in large patshalas, the monitorial system has been in force from time immemorial, and that the gurus in most cases understand that it is their direct interest to care for all the children placed under their charge. The increase reported every year in the number of these schools is a proof that they are now more generally recognized as an essential part of the present system of popular instruction.

140. UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—These show an increase of 270 schools and ~~9,835~~ 9831 pupils; the largest increase is in the divisions of Burdwan, Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Rajshahye, but every division, except Patna, has contributed its share. The Burdwan division heads the list with 405 schools, then comes the Presidency division with 367; Bhagulpore has 322; Patna 248; Rajshahye 229; Dacca 223; Orissa 185; Chittagong 122; Chota Nagpore 57; and Calcutta 4 schools. The results of the upper primary scholarship examination for boys are tabulated below for each division:—

Upper Primary Scholarship Examination, 1882-83.

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.			NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THEIR ROLLS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.			NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.				NUMBER PASSED.			
	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Government institutions	Other institutions	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Presidency	..	199	199	...	7,809	7,809	...	446	11	457	...	213	2	215
Calcutta		1	1	...	143	143	..	3	..	3	...	1	...	1
Burdwan . . .	...	283	233	...	7,801	7,801	..	608	37	645	...	499	29	528
Rajshahye ...	2	157	159	...	5,010	5,010	9	369	10	388	2	164	4	170
Dacca	15	379	394	306	13,701	14,007	34	871	14	919	14	429	...	443
Chittagong	9	139	148	498	7,431	7,929	31	439	18	488	20	257	5	282
Patna	..	186	186	...	6,198	6,198	...	412	63	475	...	221	29	250
Bhagulpore	2	182	184	196	5,424	5,620	4	416	42	462	3	140	6	149
Chota Nagpore	3	40	43	162	1,718	1,880	8	83	7	98	6	60	5	71
Orissa	4	99	103	142	2,474	2,616	7	256	2	265	5	145	2	152
Orissa Tributary Mehals ...	3	21	24	114	680	794	7	48	...	55	4	21	...	25
Total	38	1,636	1,674	1,418	58,389	59,807	100	3,951	204	4,255	54	2,150	82	2,286

141. The results show an advance over those of the preceding year, when 2,813 candidates were sent up from 1,140 schools, of whom 1,716 passed.* The increase of successful candidates, however satisfactory, has one drawback in the circumstance that it is not in proportion to the number sent up to the examination. This result is no doubt due to the fact that many of the competing schools are as yet not fully up to the mark. The Burdwan division still maintains its superiority, and the Presidency and Patna divisions also show very satisfactory results. In the Dacca and Chittagong divisions, schools of a higher

status contributed a large percentage of the candidates, who were awarded pass certificates, but were not allowed to win scholarships. Out of 443 successful candidates in the Dacca division, only 129 were from upper primary schools. In the Chittagong division, out of 282 successful candidates, only 123 belonged to upper primaries.

142. Lower Primary Schools.—These schools have increased from 48,844 to 60,337, and their pupils from 8,12,339 to 10,16,482; the increase is most marked in the divisions of Dacca, Chittagong, Orissa, and Patna. In Dacca the advance is from 3,334 to 8,093 schools, and in Chittagong from 4,602 to 7,350 schools. The Joint-Inspector, Chittagong, has reported that there was no error in respect of the compilation of the returns, and that so far as the result of the enquiries set on foot shows, there was no case of wilful inflation of returns on the part of Sub-Inspectors. He adds, "the Deputy Inspectors state their conviction that there was no such inflation of returns; and after an examination of the original returns, &c., in the Education office at Tipperah, where the largest increase took place, and after local enquiry at some of the centres in that district, I am satisfied as to the correctness of the number of schools and pupils returned." He quotes the opinion of Mr. Cotton, expressed in 1879, that "an educational census would show that more persons knew how to read and write in Chittagong than in almost any other district of Bengal of the same size and population, and that for every patshala aided by Government there were at least half a dozen private makhtabs." Mr. Hopkins, Magistrate of Tipperah, is also said to have expressed a similar opinion in reference to the existence of numerous makhtabs in his district I have elsewhere quoted Mr. Hopkins *in extenso*, and shown that in his opinion the existence of two schools to every square mile in Tipperah possibly involves waste of power, and that it would be probably desirable to repress schools, which are unnecessary and probably useless. The increase reported from the Mymensingh district is also enormous, but the Deputy Inspector writes:—"This enormous number of schools and pupils exists not merely on paper. The figures are not mere collections of annual returns; nor was it an educational census of the district taken at a Government cost of Rs. 24,000. The schools were all registered by 150 model gurus of the district before the annual returns were taken. These patshalas were not merely registered and then left alone, they are since registration being regularly inspected by the model gurus." I have elsewhere shown that the Sub-Inspectors of Schools in Mymensingh visited *in situ* only 288 out of the 3,144 lower primaries reported from the district, so that the chief evidence as to the continued existence of more than 90 per cent of the patshalas as yet comes from the model gurus. The question of a better system of inspection *in situ* by the Sub Inspectors is now under consideration.

143. An examintion of the district returns furnishes some curious particulars as to the number of boys actually at school out of the total number of boys of school-going age. Following the same mode of calculation as that adopted last year, and taking the boys of school-going age at 15 per cent of the male population, as in England, the results are as follows:—The first place is now taken by Tipperah, which has 86,865 boys at school out of 1,15,633 of school-going age, or in other words 75 per cent of the boys are already at school. Noakhali, which showed the largest percentage last year, now occupies the second place, having 70 per cent of its boys of school-going age at school. The town of Calcutta and the metropolitan districts of Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs have each one boy at school out of 1·9, or a little more than 52 per cent. Districts that have one boy out of every two at school are Burdwan, Midnapore, Howrah, Chittagong, and Balasore; while Dacca, Backergunge, Bankoorah, and Cuttack have one boy at school out of 2·5. Districts that have one in every three to four boys at school are Beerbhoom, Khoolna, Mymensingh, Furreedpore, Patna, and Pooree. Those that have one in four to seven are Jessore, Nuddea Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, Pubna, Gya, Shahabad, Monghyr, Maldah, Manbhoom, and Singbhoom; while those that have one in seven to ten are Dinagepore, Rungpore, Bogra, Darjeeling, Julpigoree, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Sarun, Chumparun, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Orissa Tributrary Mehals. The districts that have one at school in 10 to 11 boys of school-going age are Purneah, Hazaribagh, and Lohardugga.

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144. Although no absolute reliance can be placed on the statistics collected from so many thousands of petty schools, scattered all over the country, by an admittedly imperfect agency, there can be no question that for most of the districts the figures may be taken to represent approximately the present state of popular education. It was shown in the last report that the results brought out by the census operations closely tallied with those furnished by the educational returns of the year, except in a few instances, and that the general accuracy of the returns could be safely affirmed.

145. It has been stated in the reports for the past few years that the extension of the system of payment by results has brought to light the vast number of indigenous schools already in existence. All that the departmental officers had to do were to register the patshalas, have them inspected at short intervals, and encourage the pupils and the teachers to adopt modern methods of study by the offer of rewards on the results of periodical examinations. These reward examinations are in most districts held once in the year; but some districts still retain the system of half-yearly examinations as a means of ensuring the continued existence of the patshalas. It has been stated on unquestionable authority that in districts where the reward examinations are held only once in the cold weather, temporary patshalas spring up and are closed as soon as the examinations are over. While on the one hand these patshalas, as pointed out by Mr. R. H. Wilson, are of no educational value whatever, no hard-and-fast rule can be devised for excluding from central examinations all patshalas that do not exist throughout the year. In agricultural tracts patshalas are, as a matter of fact, closed during the sowing and reaping seasons and on the occurrence of natural calamities; but they revive when the children are no longer required to assist their parents in the field, or when the village returns to it normal condition. Each Magistrate should devise rules on the subject, to meet the circumstances of particular portions of his district.

146. The large increase that has of late years been made to the assignment for primary education, and the malpractices in connection with the administration of the grant that occasionally form the subject of official enquiry, have imparted considerable importance to the question of audit of primary school expenditure. Our main reliance must always be on the character of the agents we employ; but we should at the same time take care not to place them too much under temptation. The ordinary paper checks devised in most of the districts may be described to be as follows. The Sub-Inspectors are the disbursing officers, and when they submit bills for stipends due to primary school teachers for any month, they are required to support these by the teachers' receipts for stipends for the previous month. The Deputy Inspector, with the assistance of the Education clerk, examines the bills and receipts, and if they are found correct in form, they are passed and submitted to the Magistrate for countersignature before payment at the treasury. Sub-Inspectors also receive advances from the Magistrate for the reward examinations conducted by them, and when the sums advanced are disbursed, they submit regular accounts, supported by the receipts of the payees for examination in the education branch of the Magistrate's office. In several districts the members of the local committees, which assist the Sub-Inspectors in conducting the reward examinations, attest by their certificate that the amounts stated to have been paid have actually been disbursed in their presence; this certificate system deserves a larger trial. There are districts in which no payment is made on the spot by the Sub-Inspector immediately after the close of the examination; but the results of the examination are forwarded to the Magistrate's office, where calculations are made as to the accounts payable to the teachers and the pupils; the sums due are transmitted to each police station for all living within its jurisdiction, and the payments are made by the Sub-Inspector of Schools on some day previously fixed by the Magistrate; this system has the merit of dissociating educational Sub-Inspectors altogether from keeping large amounts of cash in hand. The success that has attended the post office money-order system, has induced some authorities to propose that all payments to gurus and their pupils should be made from the Magistrate's office by means of money-orders. If the postal authorities approve the arrangement, it will minimise the evils of cash transactions by Sub-Inspectors of Schools; but even under such

a ., I cannot say that a corrupt person will not make an income by colluding with the recipients of the Government bounty. The question of providing some satisfactory system of audit is, however, still under consideration, and will form the subject of a separate communication.

147. While most of our experienced inspecting officers consider the present lower primary scholarship course as that which the great body of primary schools should be expected to attain, some of them are of the opinion that too much has been made of the technical subject of zemindari accounts, which, for any practical purpose, neither the teachers as a class nor the pupils can pretend to understand, much less to master. They propose that in place of this complicated and difficult subject, provision should be made for the teaching of mensuration of fields in the native as well as the European method, and that modes of finding areas and calculating rents at different rates per bigah should be taught. Considering that in many parts of the country, patshala boys are hardly more than 10 or 11 years of age, the proposal appears to be a reasonable one. Two of the inspecting officers further contend that the subjects of Euclid and elementary science deserve no place in the upper primary scholarship course, on the ground that these subjects "do not strictly come within the scope of primary education," and that they "serve to render the transition (between upper and lower primaries) too abrupt for easy and gradual ascent." As, however, the upper primaries form a connecting link between the lowest primary and the secondary education, these subjects not only carry the pupils a step in advance, but pave the way for much future progress. The elementary schools of England attempt a good deal more than is prescribed for the upper primary schools of Bengal, and even the primary schools of Bombay teach a more advanced course.

148. The question, whether the grant of a Government subsidy to a patshala has the effect of proportionately diminishing the people's contributions towards its support, has engaged the attention of most of the inspecting officers. A reference to the expenditure columns shows that the private contributions for primary education have increased from Rs 12,13,000 in 1880-81 to Rs. 15,32,878 in 1881-82, and Rs. 18,49,950 in 1882-83. So far, therefore, as this evidence of figures goes, it fails to establish a case as against the grant of a Government subsidy. Again, the number of primary schools returned on the 31st March 1883 being 62,556 and the Government expenditure on them being Rs. 5,81,610, and the local expenditure Rs. 18,49,950, the average income of a patshala teacher is Rs. 9-4 from Government and Rs. 29-9 from private sources, or Rs. 38-13 per annum. Following the same mode of calculation, it is found that the average income of a guru in the preceding year was Rs. 39-8, namely Rs. 9-6 from Government and Rs. 30-2 from private sources. This shows that, while the Government contribution remains much the same, private contributions have slightly declined. To draw, however, any satisfactory conclusions from such data is not justifiable. It is almost universally understood that the income of the gurus from private sources can only roughly be known; as the various items, which make it up, consist of payments in kind, of which no regular accounts are kept, and there is a tendency on the part of the gurus to understate their income, with the view of exciting compassion and inducing local officers to pay them a larger Government aid. The belief, however, among inspecting officers is almost general that among ignorant and backward populations the guru gets less and less support from the people directly it is known that he derives any appreciable portion of his income from Government. In places, however, where the principle of grant-in-aid is well understood, there is reason to believe that the people are not in the habit of discontinuing their customary contributions to the village teachers.

149. The system of payment by results has been in operation in most of the districts; but in Singbhoom it has virtually come to be more expensive than the ordinary stipendiary system of previous years, the average payment to a guru per annum being at the rate of Rs. 51. In the opinion of the Assistant Inspector of Chota Nagpore, the results-system can work tolerably well in portions of Manbhoom and Hazaribagh, but nowhere else in the division. The large number of mukhtabs existing in Hazaribagh, and its large Hindustani population, render the success of the system possible there. In

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the Rajshahye division, also, there has been a satisfactory increase of schools and pupils owing to the greater expansion of the results-system in the districts of Rungpore and Rajshahye.

150. LOWER PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.—The following table gives the result of the lower primary scholarship examination in each division for boys. Sixty girls passed the examination:—

Lower Primary Scholarship Examination for boys, 1882-83.

Division.		Number of Institutions sending Examiners.			Number of Pupils on their Rolls at the beginning of the year.			Number of Examinees.				Number Passed.			
		Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total
Presidency	Boys	...	754	754		23,037	23,037	..	2,437	3	2,440	...	829	...	829
Calcutta	Boys	.	...	.	...	..	...	.	..	.	.. ..	...	......	...	.....
Burdwan	Boys		1,803	1,803	.	48,302	48,302		6,212	648	6,860	...	2,029	208	2,237
Rajshahye	Boys	.	634	634	.	17,127	17,127	..	1,695	3	1,698	..	530	...	530
Dacca	Boys	12	816	828	162	27,441	27,603	57	2,797	...	2,854	24	1,393	...	1,419
Chittagong	Boys	1	445	446	34	14,014	14,048	8	1,634	4	1,646	4	607	2	613
Patna	Boys	..	2,672	2,672		72,257	72,257		18,863		18,863	...	5,840	...	5,840
Bhagulpore	Boys	...	1,393	1,393		24,300	24,300	.	5,050	36	5,086	...	1,881	24	1,905
Chota Nagpore	Boys	..	409	409		16,859	16,859	..	1,183	.	1,183	..	786	...	786
Orissa	Boys	..	1,164	1,164	.	15,919	15,919		3,514	..	3,514	...	2,088	...	2,088
Orissa Tributary Mehals	Boys		284	284		4,374	4,374		654		654	...	345	..	345
Total		13	10,374	10,387	196	264,620	264,816	65	39,039	694	39,798	28	16,530	234	16,792

151. In the previous year 29,182 pupils competed from 8,196 schools, and 15,987 were successful. There is, therefore, an increase of 2,191 competing schools, of 10,616 candidates, and of 805 successful pupils. Every division has contributed its share of the increase, except Bhagulpore where, owing to exceptional causes in operation, one of the districts did not send in its usual supply of candidates.

152. The following comparative statement shows the gradual advance made since 1876 towards the standard of the lower primary scholarship examination, which may be accepted as that which the general body of primary schools may strive to attain:—

Year.	Competing Schools.	Candidates.	Passed.
1876-77	3,110	11,402	5,246
1877-78	4,471	12,985	5,647
1878-79	6,053	16,910	7,965
1879-80	7,620	24,163	11,354
1880-81	7,887	26,293	13,951
1881-82	8,283	29,368	16,131
1882-83	10,387	39,798	16,852

For the first time in 1882-83, the pass marks in the several groups of subjects for this examination were insisted on in some of the districts; the number of successful candidates was, therefore, to some extent reduced.

153. The district and divisional summaries, which follow, show the results of the different systems of administering the primary grant under orders of the District Magistrates, subject to the general supervision of the higher educational inspecting officers. This supervision is in most cases limited to inspection of the schools, the money arrangements being entirely under the direction of the Magistrates.

154. CALCUTTA.—Population, exclusive of the suburbs and the shipping, is 405,000; amount paid from the grant-in-aid fund for primary education Rs. 1,986. Upper primaries numbered four with 366 pupils, against three with 271 pupils of the preceding year. The expenditure on these was Rs. 2,588, of which Government contributed Rs. 708. The schools are attended by low-caste boys. Lower primaries rose from 70 with 3,335 pupils to 76 with 3,561 pupils. The amount paid by Government was Rs. 1,278, against Rs. 11,787 contributed from private sources. After the close of the year, on the representation of Mr. C. B. Clarke, the Circle Inspector, a grant of Rs. 4,000 from

the primary fund has been sanctioned for the extension of education among the poor and illiterate classes in the town. This grant is in addition to that heretofore paid from the grant-in-aid fund. The pupils of primary schools in Calcutta have at present neither upper nor lower primary scholarships to compete for. The Deputy Inspector represents that such scholarships are necessary, but the question is not yet quite ripe for decision.

155. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.—Of the boys of school-going age one in 3·8 is at school. While the area of the division remains unchanged, the formation of the new district of Khoolna affected the areas of Jessore and the 24-Pergunnahs, the former parting with two of its sub-divisions, and the latter with the sub-division of Satkhira. The comparative statistics as given below are, as far as possible, for the areas constituting the districts of the division on the 31st March 1883, except where otherwise noted. Primary schools, including indigenous schools, rose from 3,831 to 4,105, and their pupils from 112,889 to 120,385 of the preceding year. The upper primaries numbered 367 with 14,915 pupils, against 349 with 14,268 of the previous year. The lower primaries were 3,645 with 104,535 pupils, against 3,300 with 95,672 pupils. While the upper primaries largely increased in the 24-Pergunnahs and to a smaller extent in Jessore, there was a small decline in Nuddea and Moorshedabad, and a more marked falling off in the newly-formed district of Khoolna. The lower primaries show a satisfactory increase in all the districts except Nuddea. Indigenous schools declined from 182 with 2,949 pupils to 93 with 935 pupils—a circumstance which shows that the inner and outer circle of primary instruction is fast becoming conterminous. The system of payment by results in now in force in all the districts of the division, but substantial rewards in cash still continue to be paid to pupils in Jessore and the 24-Pergunnahs.

156. *24-Pergunnahs*—Population, including the Suburbs of Calcutta, 1,869,859; primary grant raised from Rs. 19,000 to Rs. 23,000, of which Rs. 4,500 were transferred with Satkhira sub-division to the new district of Khoolna. Expenditure Rs. 18,429, of which Rs. 43 were spent on one middle school; Rs. 1,912 on 40 upper primary schools; and Rs. 157 on four girls' schools. There were 67 upper primaries aided from the circle grant and 21 from the grant-in-aid fund, so that the total number of aided upper primaries was 128 with 5,987 pupils, against 101 with 4,523 pupils of the preceding year. There were also 14 unaided upper primaries. Aided lower primaries rose from 1,053 to 1,238, and their pupils from 33,683 to 37,636; of these, 14 were aided from the grant-in-aid fund. Unaided lower primaries declined from 185 to 108—a fact which shows a further development of the system of payment by results. The Sub-Inspectors paid 1,477 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 1·9 is at school. The reward examinations were held at 79 centres, and the number of schools competing for rewards rose from 767 to 1,129; and of candidates from 10,250 to 16,825. By the higher standard 1,299 passed in reading and writing, 1,020 in arithmetic and 558 in accounts. By the lower standard, 12,916 passed in reading and writing and 11,311 in arithmetic. The rewards due to the pupils are paid on the spot, but the gurus get at the time of the examination only half the amount earned, the other half being payable in March after inspection *in situ*. There are in the district 47 stipendiary patshalas serving as models to the others, on stipends varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6. Thirty-seven of these are upper primaries and the others are ultimately to reach the same standard. The model patshala teachers are utilized in giving notices of examination to the gurus, finding out unaided patshalas, and teaching the gurus how to keep registers of attendance, and prepare departmental returns. They differ from the chief gurus of Behar in one essential feature, viz., they do not draw the one anna allowance for each patshala visited by them under orders, and they are not regularly employed on inspection work. Mr. Stevens, the District Magistrate, states that "it has been recently proposed that the teachers of the model patshalas should close their own patshalas four days a month, on which they will have to inspect their neighbouring patshalas." There are 20 Sanskrit tols, attended by 188 pupils. At the upper primary scholarship examination 54 schools sent up 109 candidates, of whom 69 were successful, against 64 in the previous year. At the lower primary scholarship examination the number of competing schools was 183, against 174; of candidates 604 against 397, and

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of successful candidates 166, against 146 of the preceding year.* This examination appears to be conducted with some stringency in this district. The municipalities spent Rs. 6,885 on education. The suburban municipality contributed Rs. 3,000 towards the support of 51 primary schools and seven girls' schools. Some special scholarships for girls and the salary of a Sub-Inspector were also provided from the same grant.

157. *Nuddea.*—Population, 2,018,000; primary grant Rs. 18,000, the whole of which was expended. Of this sum Rs. 96 were spent on two middle schools, Rs. 3,557 on 60 upper primary schools, Rs. 1,894 on 78 girls' schools, and Rs. 540 on books, printing, &c. The aided upper primaries were 72 with 2,898 pupils, against 77 schools and 3,092 pupils of the previous year; of these, six were grant-in-aid schools and six circle grant schools. There was only one unaided school. The aided lower primaries were 530 with 14,699 pupils, against 525 with 14,152; of these one was a grant-in-aid school and two were circle schools. The Sub-Inspectors paid 1,115 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 6·4 is at school. The unaided patshalas only numbered two. There were also 25 tols and one makhtab, with 196 pupils. The system in operation in Nuddea has not apparently shown a capacity for expansion, but the prevalance of malarious fever in the district during the last two or three years had probably something to do with this unsatisfactory result. Stipendiary schools numbered 81, but the teachers of these schools performed no functions analogous to those of the chief gurus or model gurus of other districts. The Magistrate, Mr. Taylor, is of opinion that either more Sub-Inspectors should be sanctioned for his district or that visitors as well qualified as the existing body of circle pundits should be appointed to work as a subsidiary inspecting agency. He thinks that chief gurus would not command the respect of other gurus subordinate to them. The examination for rewards was held twice in the year for each group of patshalas. Rewards of Rs. 4, Rs. 3, and Rs. 2 were also paid to each guru for every pupil passing the lower primary scholarship examination in the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd division. The number of reward examination centres was increased from 71 to 143. The Nuddea system is to give stipends to the best as well as to the worst patshalas; to the former to prevent their carrying off a large portion of the reward money at central examinations, and to the latter to encourage the growth of schools in backward localities. The necessity for keeping back half the reward money which has been recognized in the 24-Pergunnahs is not felt in Nuddea, where the examinations are held twice in the year. At the central examinations 13,047 pupils from 972 schools were examined, and 1,570 passed by the 1st and 6,463 by the 2nd standard. At the upper primary scholarship examination 92 candidates were sent up from 45 schools, and 35 were successful against 11 of the previous year. At the lower primary scholarship examination 616 candidates were sent up from 196 schools, and 311 were successful against 203 of the previous year. It should be noted here that while the scholarship examinations of other districts were held at the head-quarters of sub-divisions, the examinations for Nuddea were held at 28 centres. The number of candidates from Nuddea was nearly the same as that from the 24-Pergunnahs; but the striking difference between the results of the examinations for the two districts cannot be accounted for on the assumption that the teaching in one district was more efficient than in the other. The Assistant Inspector, Presidency Division, who saw patshala gatherings in all the districts of his division, except Moorshedabad, could not say that the Nuddea patshalas were superior to those of other districts. The amount expended by municipalities on education in Nuddea was Rs. 2,274.

158. *Khoolna.*—Population, 1,079,948; primary grant Rs. 11,000, of which Rs. 4,500 was from the 24-Pergunnahs, and Rs. 6,500 from Jessore. The whole grant was expended. Of this sum Rs. 228 were spent on four middle, Rs. 1,378 on 30 upper primary, and Rs. 469 on 14 girls' schools. The aided upper primaries were 51, with 1,775 pupils; of these, two were grant-in-aid schools and 19 circle grant schools. There were two unaided schools with 64 pupils. The aided lower primaries numbered 582 with 15,828

* The previous year's figures include those for Satkhira sub-division, since transferred to Khoolna.

pupils; of these, 10 were grant-in-aid schools. The unaided schools were 78 with 1,580 pupils. The stipendiary schools numbered 56. The Sub-Inspectors paid 463 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 3·9 is at school. Three tols, with 64 pupils are reported. At the central examinations for rewards 6,926 pupils were sent up from 556 schools, and 1,028 passed by the higher and 4,400 by the lower standard. Khoolna and Bagirhat sub-divisions maintained the Jessore system and the Satkhira sub-division the 24-Pergunnahs system of payment by results; but the District Committee have quite recently adopted the chief guru system combined with the inspecting pundit system. The Magistrate, Mr. Clay, remarks, "the system of central examinations and payment by results was found to be in existence at the formation of the district in June 1882, and it has remained in the state found; but there is, as pointed out by the Deputy Inspector, a difference in the way of working the system, as in one part of the district the boys receive nothing after examination but in another part they get rewards. An uniform system will probably have to be adopted. Inland travelling is not very practicable in this district, and I have not been able to satisfy myself of the existence of an universal system of patshalas or of their quality; but as far as I have been able to observe, patshalas of the ordinary kind are not often met with in the district." Khoolna cannot differ materially from Jessore and the 24-Pergunnahs, which have contributed to its formation. At the upper primary scholarship examination 96 candidates appeared from 32 schools, and 46 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination only 281 candidates sent were up from 96 schools; 109 were successful.

159. *Jessore.*—Population, 1,577,249; primary grant raised from Rs. 17,000 to Rs. 20,000, of which Rs. 6,500 were transferred with the sub-divisions Khoolna and Bagirhat to the Khoolna district. Expenditure, Rs. 13,878, of which Rs. 404 were spent on eight middle, Rs. 2,415 on 47 upper primary, and Rs. 1,017 on 47 girls' schools. The aided upper primaries were 71 with 2,501 pupils, against 63 with 2,403 in the previous year; of these, 20 were grant-in-aid and four circle grant schools. The unaided schools were three with 76 pupils. The aided lower primaries were 652 with 18,866 pupils, against 553 with 16,745. Four of these were circle grant schools. The unaided schools were 78 with 1,589 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors paid 1,162 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of a school-going age one in 4·3 is at school. At the reward examinations 6,272 pupils from 616 schools were examined, and of these, 2,178 passed by the 1st and 5,520 by the 2nd standard. The number of stipendiary schools in the district is 135. The head gurus have now been empowered to visit lower primary schools in their respective beats at least once in the year—a step, however feeble, in the right direction. There are 22 tols and four makhtabs, with 281 pupils. While the reward examination at each centre in the other districts is finished generally in one day, the Jessore system renders it necessary for the examinees to halt at the place of examination for two or more days. The examination ought certainly to be simplified, as the great object in such cases is not to put patshala children to expense, and compel them to sleep at a distance from their homes. At the upper primary scholarship examination 112 pupils from 51 schools competed, and 39 were successful, against 29 of the preceding year. At the lower primary scholarship examination 522 pupils from 172 schools competed, and 156 were successful.

160. *Moorshedabad.*—Population, 1,226,790; primary grant Rs. 10,000; expenditure Rs. 9,771, of which Rs. 628 were spent on nine middle, Rs. 1,523 on 31 upper primary, and Rs. 227 on 11 girls' schools. The aided upper primaries numbered 31 with 1,024 pupils, against 32 with 1,045. There was one unaided school. The aided lower primaries were 343 with 9,063 pupils, against 276 with 6,857 of the preceding year. There were 31 unaided schools with 576 pupils. There were also four patshalas, eight tols, and six makhtabs, with an aggregate number of 206 pupils. The stipendiary schools numbered 83. The Sub-Inspectors paid 1,193 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of a school-going age one in 6·1 is at school. At the reward examinations 7,939 pupils from 399 schools appeared, and 5,366 of these were declared successful. Moorshedabad maintains now

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four standards of examination, one above that for the lower primary scholarship examination, and in this special standard 278 pupils were successful. The numbers passed in the three lower standards were 1,258, 953* and 2,877, respectively. The Magistrate, Mr. Mosley, states that with a view to the more complete introduction of the system of payment by results, he has reduced all the stipendiary patshala grants by half, and in some cases by more than half; every school being able to supplement its grant by earning rewards. At the upper primary scholarship examination 37 candidates appeared from 17 schools, and 24 were successful, against 17 of the preceding year. At the lower primary scholarship examination 414 candidates were sent from 107 schools, and 87 were successful. The municipalities contributed Rs. 2,341 in aid of schools.

161. BURDWAN DIVISION.—Of the boys of school-going age one in 2·3 is at school. Upper primaries have increased from 326 to 405, and their pupils from 10,040 to 12,896. Of these schools 32 are aided from the grant-in-aid fund, 16 from circle grant, and 344 from the primary fund. Thirteen are unaided. Lower primaries have risen from 9,211 with 187,448 pupils to 9,966 with 199,506. Of these 73 are grant-in-aid schools, 10 are circle grant schools, 9,569 are primary fund schools, and 314 are unaided. All the grant-in-aid lower primaries, except one, are under missionary management. Primary fund schools have advanced from 8,739 to 9,569; the increase is owing to the discovery of new patshalas in all the districts, except Bankura, where malarious fever raged with some intensity. Sonthal schools numbered 69 in Midnapore with 1,537 pupils, and 15 in Beerbhoom with 485 pupils. The payment-by-results system was in operation throughout the division. No material changes in the system were made last year, but most of the Magistrates have accepted the suggestions of the Circle Inspector in regard to the further extension and improvement of organized primary instruction. In Hooghly, the chief-guru system has been introduced in connection with the scheme originally devised by Mr. Pellew, and subsequently modified under orders of the Commissioner Mr. Beames. In Midnapore, Mr. Harrison's system continues in force, but each central guru (locally known as Assistant Secretary) is now induced to raise his patshala to the upper primary class. In Bankura, the number of chief gurus was increased from 56 to 88 at the suggestion of the Inspector, so that each chief guru has now 20 patshalas and no more in his beat. Peripatetic gurus rose from 94 to 97, but shop-keeper gurus declined from 14 to 2. In Beerbhoom, payment of rewards by classification of patshalas, according to the results of central examinations and the number of pupils in attendance, has continued in force. In Burdwan, Mr. Larminie's system of small stipends and large rewards has been worked with success, and the Magistrate has approved the Inspector's idea of appointing inspecting gurus. In Howrah, the great bulk of the patshalas was worked up under the results system, and steps have also been taken for introducing the chief-guru system. Rewards in cash to patshala pupils have been discontinued under orders of the Commissioner; prizes are now given in books, slates, and writing materials. In Midnapore and Bankura gurus are now induced to appear at the upper primary and middle scholarship examinations, and are paid in proportion to their success at these examinations.

162. *Burdwan.*—Population, 1,391,823; primary grant raised from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 19,033; expenditure Rs. 19,031, of which Rs. 4,510 were spent on upper primaries, Rs. 249 on girls' schools, and Rs. 877 on purchase of maps and books. The upper primaries were 87 with 3,495 pupils, against 85 with 3,212 of the preceding year. Aided lower primaries were 1,492 with 38,877 pupils, against 1,149 schools with 33,816 pupils. Of these five were grant-in-aid schools. The Sub-Inspectors paid 557 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of a school-going age one in 2·1 is at school. The reward examinations were held at 74 centres, and were attended by 14,990 boys, 10,484 boys were successful. The rates of reward to the teachers were eight and four annas, respectively for every boy passing by the higher and lower standards. The gurus also received rewards at Rs. 4, Rs. 3, and Rs. 2 for every pupil passing in the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd division at the lower primary scholarship examination. At the upper primary scholarship examination 243 candidates competed from 79 schools, and 219 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination, 1,789 candidates appeared from 441 schools, and 660 were successful. Mr. Larminie, the Magistrate, has, on the

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whole, every reason to be satisfied with the working of the system, which has now been carried on for six years. Its special feature, he observes, is the encouragement it gives to gurus, and the absence of stagnation. No teacher can count on his stipend unless he shows good results, and those who are still unsalaried have every hope of rising if they devote themselves to their work. He thinks that the introduction of the system of inspecting gurus will prove successful. He is further of the opinion that the people generally are taking increasing interest, even in this elementary education, and that the standard attained to is being gradually raised.

163. *Bankura*—Population, 1,041,752; primary grant raised from Rs. 13,000 to Rs. 16,000; expenditure Rs. 15,842, of which Rs. 2,014 were spent on 58 upper primary schools, Rs. 180 on scholarships, Rs. 34 on music schools, and Rs. 257 on 9 girls' schools. The upper primaries were 63 with 816 pupils, against 58 with 907 pupils. Of these, four were circle grant schools. Aided lower primaries numbered 1,653 with 28,707 pupils, against 1,691 with 30,869 pupils of the preceding year; the decrease is attributed to the prevalence of fever. The chief-guru system was at work in the district. The Sub-Inspectors paid 663 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of a school-going age one in 2·5 is at school. The reward examinations were held at 55 centres, at which 12,177 pupils from 1,006 patshalas attended. These central examinations were held in the presence of the Magistrate, the Assistant Inspector, the Sub-Divisional Officer, or the Deputy Inspector. Of the pupils examined, 2,196 from 671 schools received prizes. The gurus were rewarded at one to two annas for every prize-winning boy, and at Rs. 4, 3, or 2 for every pupil passing the lower primary scholarship examination in the 1st, 2nd or 3rd division. At the upper primary scholarship examination 110 pupils appeared from 40 schools, and 95 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 198 schools sent up 1,099 pupils, of whom 321 were successful.

164. *Beerbhoom.*—Population, 794,428; primary grant Rs. 8,000; expenditure Rs. 7,996, of which Rs. 60 were spent on one middle school, Rs. 1,371 on 32 upper primary schools, and Rs. 239 on special grants to Sonthal schools. Upper primaries were 44 with 1,115 pupils, against 49 with 1,372 of the previous year. Eight of these were grant-in-aid schools and four were unaided. Aided lower primaries numbered 554 with 12,776 pupils, against 514 with 12,237. Unaided schools were nine with 157 pupils. The sub-inspectors paid 446 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of a school-going age one is 3·6 is at school. The reward examinations were held at 20 centres, and 980 candidates from 205 schools appeared, and 401 were successful. At the upper primary scholarship examination 48 candidates appeared from 20 schools, and 35 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 1,199 candidates were sent up from 336 schools, and 267 were successful.

165. *Midnapore.*—Population, 2,517,802; primary grant raised from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 32,000, in addition to Rs. 5,165 from the Estates' Improvement Fund; expenditure Rs. 36,992, of which Rs. 4,072 were spent on stipends to gurus and Rs. 561 on special grants. The upper primaries were 98 with 3,112 pupils, against 72 with 2,198 of the year before. Of these five were grant-in-aid schools, and 12 circle fund schools, and three were unaided. Aided lower primaries were 4,016 with 72,570 pupils, against 3,735 with 66,792. Unaided schools were 297 with 4,516 pupils The Sub-Inspectors paid 2,070 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of a school-going age one in 2·2 is at school. The reward examinations were held at 125 centres, at which 25,274 boys and 731 girls from 3,968 patshalas attended. The number passed by the higher standard was 2,845 boys and 24 girls. By the second standard 12,712 boys and 337 girls passed. At the upper primary scholarship examination 48 schools sent up 137 candidates, of whom 99 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 1,724 pupils from 521 schools competed, and 579 were successful. The following observations made by Mr. R. H. Wilson, the District Magistrate, are interesting:—"Having devoted considerable attention to the subject (patshala statistics) during the past year, I have been driven to the conclusion that the statistics yearly furnished regarding the progress of primary education are almost entirely valueless, and that a very considerable part

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of the primary education grant has hitherto been spent in such a way as to secure no corresponding benefit, great or small.* * * The statistics of schools and scholars are of course only valuable as showing how many children are, as a matter of fact, receiving primary education, and the statistics annually submitted do not furnish trustworthy information on this point, because some of the patshalas which compete at sub-centre examinations, are only opened for a few weeks, because many of the gurus are quite incapable of imparting any useful instruction, and because there is no reason for supposing that the returns submitted by gurus of the average monthly roll number, and average daily attendance, are correct. Our system is supposed to be one of payment by results; but as it has hitherto been worked, the rewards granted have not been distributed at all strictly in accordance with the educational results attained.* * * Not only is there no uniform standard of proficiency at different sub-centre examinations, but the great object being to encourage all comers to swell the figures in the returns, different standards of proficiency have been applied to different schools at one and the same examination, and no guru as a rule, however incompetent, has been allowed to go away empty-handed.* * * I am disposed to think that when we give up the pursuit of grand totals and endeavour to uniform the quality of primary education, we shall not, at all events for the next year or two, have more than about 2,500 schools to deal with.* * * When useless pathshalas, in existence only for a few months or weeks, and teaching nothing at all, disappear from our lists, it will be much easier to provide for the inspection *in situ* of those which will remain." These remarks evidently have a much wider application than appears at first sight to be the case.

166. *Hooghly.*—Population, 1,012,768; primary grant raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 13,832; expenditure Rs. 13,832, of which Rs. 3,152 were spent on 74 upper primary schools, Rs. 643 on maps and black-boards, and Rs. 152 on patshala houses. Aided upper primaries were 93 with 3,414 pupils, against 49 with 1,713 pupils, of the year before. Aided lower primaries numbered 1,414 with 26,403 pupils, against 1,371 with 26,113. There were also 10 unaided schools with 78 pupils. Six of these are grant-in-aid schools. The Sub-Inspectors paid 925 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of a school-going age one in 1·9 is at school. At the reward examinations, which were held at 52 centres, 7,959 pupils competed from 809 schools, and 3,583 gained prizes. At the upper primary scholarship examination 81 candidates appeared from 34 schools, and 59 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 191 schools sent 722 candidates, of whom 275 were successful. The Magistrate, Mr. Wyer, observes that the fears expressed by some of the Sub-Inspectors that the discontinuance of tiffin money would reduce the number of pupils that came to the central examination have altogether passed away, and it is quite clear that tiffin money had nothing to do with the attendance of pupils at these examinations.

167. *Howrah.*—Population, 635,381; primary grant raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,500; expenditure Rs 6,273, of which Rs. 793 were spent on 14 upper primaries and Rs. 154 on maps and books supplied to them. Upper primaries numbered 20 with 944 pupils, against 13 with 638 pupils of the year before. Lower primaries were 524 with 15,530 pupils, against 410 with 12,442. The Sub-Inspectors paid 387 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of a school-going age one in 2·2 is at school. At the reward examinations, which were held at 22 centres, 4,062 were examined and 2,219 were successful. The rewards to the gurus were Rs. 2 and Re. 1 for a boy passed by the higher, and eight annas for a boy passed by the lower standard. The rates were double in the case of girls. At the upper primary scholarship examination 26 candidates were sent up from 10 schools, and 21 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 116 schools sent 329 candidates, and 136 were successful.

168. RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.—Of the boys of school-going age one in 7·8 is at school. The total number of primary schools for boys rose from 1,851 to 2,168, and their pupils from 49,407 to 60,679. Upper primaries were 229 with 7,804 pupils, against 200 with 7,025 pupils of the preceding year. Lower primaries increased from 1,651 with 42,382 pupils to 2,168 with 52,875

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pupils. The largest increase is in Rungpur, and Rajshahye comes next. All the other districts also show a gain both in schools and in pupils. The system of payment by results is now in operation in all the districts of the division, except Darjeeling, and it is to the satisfactory working of the system in Rungpore and Rajshahye that the increase in the number of schools and of pupils is mainly due.

169. *Dinagepore.*—Population, 1,514,346; primary grant Rs. 13,000; expenditure Rs. 12,888, of which Rs. 536 were spent on 18 upper primary schools and Rs. 1,875 on the salaries and allowances of two Sub-Inspectors of Schools. Upper primary schools were 18 with 552 pupils, against eight with 178 pupils. The lower primaries numbered 545 with 12,691 pupils, against 478 with 10,825. The Sub-Inspectors paid 2,025 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 8 is at school. At the upper primary scholarship examination 16 candidates from nine schools competed, and eight were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 94 schools sent up 258 pupils, and 65 of them were successful. There are three standards of examination for rewards, and no guru can receive a reward a second time for passing a boy in the same standard. The rates of rewards for passing boys in the three standards are, respectively six annas, 12 annas, and one rupee. The rewards are doubled for girls. The Magistrate, Mr. Tute, observes that on the whole education seems to have improved, but it is still very backward, which he fears must be expected to be the case for some time to come. The Deputy Inspector says that professional gurumohasoys are unknown in the district, and that the gurus are chiefly recruited from a class of men who are trained in indigenous patshalas.

170. *Rajshahye.*—Population, 1,338,638; primary grant Rs. 12,000; expenditure Rs. 11,984, of which Rs. 65 were spent on one middle, and Rs. 1,427 on 32 upper primary schools. Upper primaries rose from 31 to 33, but their pupils declined from 1,159 to 1,151. Lower primaries advanced from 264 with 7,892 to 479 with 12,574 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors paid 956 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 6 is at school. The system of payment by results was in operation throughout the district, only 33 stipendiary patshalas being retained to serve as models to the others. Examinations were held every four months in the patshala subjects of instruction, and the gurus earned on an average about Rs. 2 a month. At the upper primary scholarship examination 62 candidates appeared from 29 schools, and 29 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 130 schools sent up 299 candidates, of whom 144 were successful.

171. *Rungpore.*—Population, 2,097,964; primary grant Rs. 15,000, the whole of which was expended. Upper primary schools cost Rs. 2,425. Upper primaries rose from 35 with 1,625 pupils to 60 with 1,842 pupils. Two of these were grant-in-aid schools. The lower primaries were 561 with 11,887 pupils, against 318 with 7,448. The Sub-Inspectors paid 442 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 9·4 is at school. At the upper primary scholarship examination 61 candidates appeared from 33 schools, and 20 of them were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 516 candidates were sent up from 183 schools, and 128 were successful. The system in force was as follows:—Every primary school attended by at least 10 boys was registered as open to Government inspection, and eligible to compete for rewards. Rupees 300 were set apart as rewards to the children of agriculturists, day-labourers, and other working people, who should successfully pass the lower primary scholarship examination, and three standards of examination were fixed. The rates of rewards were, respectively Re. 1-8, Re. 1-6, and Re. 1 4, and in the case of girls were doubled.

172. *Bogra.*—Population, 734,358; primary grant raised from Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 5,000; expenditure Rs. 4,032, of which Rs. 55 were spent on one middle and Rs. 998 on 19 upper primary schools. The upper primaries rose from 21 to 22, and their pupils from 706 to 815. Three of these were grant-in-aid schools. Lower primaries advanced from 109 with 3,317 pupils to 148 with 4,143 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors paid 622 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 8·4 is at school.

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At the upper primary scholarship examination 46 candidates competed from 19 schools, and 18 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 59 schools sent up 160 candidates, of whom 81 were successful. In Bogra, the schools were partly stipendiary and partly rewarded at half-yearly examinations. The Magistrate, Mr. Livesay, is of opinion that the number of schools is still too small to meet the requirements of the district. It remains to be seen whether all the existing patshalas have been brought on our books.

173. *Pubna.*—Population, 1,311,728; primary grant raised from Rs. 9,500 to Rs. 10,000; expenditure Rs. 9,491, of which Rs. 312 were spent on six middle and Rs. 2,349 on 62 upper primary schools. The upper primaries advanced from 57 with 2,441 pupils to 68 with 2,392 pupils. Three of these were grant-in-aid schools. Lower primaries were 273 with 8,032 pupils, against 225 with 6,973. The Sub Inspectors paid 370 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 6·9 is at school. At the upper primary scholarship examination 138 pupils competed from 50 schools, and 63 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 121 schools sent 341 pupils, of whom 76 were successful. The stipends were reduced to provide money for rewards, and two standards of examination for rewards were sanctioned. Each boy passing by the higher standard earned for his guru Rs. 3; the lower standard carried rewards of Re. 1-8 for each passed pupil. The rates were double for girls.

174. *Darjeeling.*—Population, 155,179; primary grant Rs. 1,200; expenditure Rs. 1,030, all spent in 25 lower primary schools. Upper primaries numbered 11 with 490 pupils, all aided from the grant-in-aid fund, and the lower primaries were 26 with 633 pupils. No pupils competed for upper primary scholarships, but three of the Terai patshalas sent seven pupils to the lower primary scholarship examination, of whom only two passed. Of the boys of school-going age one in 9 is at school. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Wace, strongly points out the necessity of having the Terai schools more frequently inspected. The schools under the Scotch Mission, under Mr. Turnbull, are reported to be progressing. There are 14 schools attached to Buddhist monasteries in the district, with an average attendance of about 10 boys; the largest school having 20, and the smallest five. The education imparted is chiefly of a religious character; forms of Buddhist worship are also taught. They pay no fees while studying, but when their education is completed, they pay to the Llamas a lump sum, varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100, according to their circumstances. In the Kalimpong sub-division, they hold a little land rent-free round their monasteries, and they understand that they are expected to educate boys in return for the grant. Mr. Wace fears that it will be long before these Llamas are of any value to the Department as teachers.

175. *Jalpaiguri.*—Population, 581,562; primary grant Rs. 6,490, including contributions from the Estates Improvement Fund; expenditure Rs. 6,506, of which Rs. 787 were spent on 11 upper primary schools. Upper primaries numbered 17 with 562 pupils. The lower primaries were 83 (aided) with 1,789 pupils and 53 unaided with 1,126 pupils, the total number of schools being 136 and of pupils 2,915. The Sub-Inspector paid 64 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 9·5 is at school. At the upper primary scholarship examination 26 pupils competed from 10 schools, and 15 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 43 schools sent 112 candidates, of whom 34 were successful; rewards of Rs. 4 and Rs. 2 were given, respectively for each boy passing the upper and the lower primary scholarship examination.

176. DACCA DIVISION.—Of the boys of school-going age one in 3·2 is at school. The total number of primary schools for boys has advanced from 3,545 with 87,481 pupils to 8,316 with 177,939 pupils. Upper primaries rose from 211 with 8,679 pupils to 223 with 9,098 pupils. Of these three were Government, six were grant-in-aid, and 16 were circle grant schools, and three were unaided. Lower primaries increased from 3,334 with 78,811 pupils to 8,093 with 168,841 pupils. Of these, five were Government, and nine were circle grant schools, and 451 were unaided. The system of payment by results has been in full swing in all the districts, and the increase exhibited has sur-

passed the most sanguine expectations of those who had anything to do with the division before.

177. *Dacca.*—Population, 2,116,350; primary grant raised from Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 21,977; expenditure Rs. 22,547,* of which Rs. 2,212 were spent on 15 middle, Rs. 1,409 on 31 upper primary, and Rs. 1,719 on 135 girls' schools. The upper primaries for boys declined from 42 to 39, and their pupils from 1,531 to 1,272. Of these, 13 were circle grant schools. The lower primaries rose from 913 with 23,849 pupils to 2,300 with 46,059 pupils. Of these last, six were circle grant schools, and one was unaided. The Sub-Inspectors visited *in situ* only 624 of the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 2·6 is at school. There were also 30 patshalas, 64 tols, and 29 makhtabs, with an aggregate number of 2,504 pupils. At the reward examinations 30,261 pupils from 2,037 schools presented themselves. The examination centres were 170, and at each centre there was a Board of Examiners, consisting of teachers of local schools, punchayets, and others, with the local guru as Secretary. The Secretary performed all the functions, except inspection, and his remuneration was in no case to exceed Rs. 20. There were four standards of examination, but no guru could earn under the rules more than Rs. 36 per annum. Rewards for stability were also awarded after examination of attendance registers, and on production of certificates of existence from village punchayets. All cash payments to pupils, with the exception of tiffin money, and a few special prizes, are now abolished. At the upper primary scholarship examination 47 pupils from upper primary schools appeared, and 28 were successful: out of 306 candidates from schools of higher status, 181 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination there were 479 candidates from lower primaries, of whom 149 were successful. Schools of a higher status sent 188 candidates, of whom 58 were successful.

178. *Furreedpore.*—Population, 1,631,734; primary grant Rs. 11,000, besides Rs. 1,020 from Estates' Improvement Fund; expenditure Rs. 12,330, of which Rs. 355 were spent on six middle, Rs. 1,767 on 34 upper primary, and Rs. 1,219 on 67 girls' schools. Upper primaries for boys were 43 with 1,786 pupils, against 37 with 1,536 pupils. Of these, eight were circle grant schools. Lower primaries numbered 715 with 21,616 pupils, against 348 with 12,344 pupils. Of these, eight were circle grant schools. The Sub-Inspectors visited *in situ* only 575 of the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 4·1 is at school. There were also 30 patshalas, with 683 pupils, 42 tols with 391 pupils, and 31 makhtabs with 461 pupils. The stipendiary schools were six middle, 34 upper primary, and 207 lower primary schools, and 32 girls' schools, and the amount spent on them was Rs. 8,766. The reward examinations were held at 116 centres, at which 8,213 boys from 524 schools were examined, of whom 5,193 passed by the different standards. The average amount earned by a guru was so low as Rs. 5-3-4. So long as the stipends absorb more than two-thirds of the district allotment, the plea of shortness of funds locally urged, in justification of the low rates of rewards paid, can hardly be accepted. Cash rewards to pupils still exist in some shape or other. Rewards of Rs. 3, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 2 were paid to gurus of non-stipendiary schools for passing boys at the lower primary scholarship examination in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd divisions, respectively. The Deputy Inspector, while ascribing the large increase of schools to the important part played by the makhtabs, states that many of the patshalas are *season* schools. At the upper primary scholarship examination 94 pupils appeared from upper primary schools, and 47 were successful. Candidates from schools of a higher status numbered 74, of whom 39 passed. At the lower primary scholarship examination 595 candidates appeared from patshalas, and 314 were successful. Schools of higher pretensions sent down 66 candidates, of whom 58 passed.

179. *Backergunge.*—Population, 1,900,889; primary grant raised from Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 17,000; expenditure Rs. 17,245, of which Rs. 676 were spent on 49 middle, Rs. 2,582 on 75 upper primary, and Rs. 227 on 13 girls' schools. Upper primaries were 82 with 3,569 pupils, against 76 with 3,311 pupils of the preceding year. Of these, four were grant-in-aid, and four circle grant

* Excess expenditure met from the current year's grant, an irregular procedure.

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schools. Lower primaries numbered 1,934 with 49,754 pupils, against 468 with 15,799 pupils. Seven of these were circle grant schools. It may be noted here that while last year there were 1,005 indigenous schools with 22,170 pupils, they have declined this year to 41 with 1,037 pupils, this circumstance shows that they have been bodily transferred to the head of primary schools. The Sub-Inspectors visited *iu situ* only 462 of the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 2·5 is at school. The reward examinations were held at 154 centres, and 19,889 boys and 156 girls from 1,410 schools were examined at these centres. As the amount spent on stipends was Rs. 10,664 for 373 schools, the local officers found some difficulty in making payments on an equally liberal scale to the 1,600 other schools which had also claims on the district grant. All stipends to lower primary schools should be stopped, as a first step towards the establishment of an equitable system of payment by results. The Inspector reports that a very serious case of fraud was discovered in the course of the examinations of the year. A guru holding a patshala in the sudder sub-division appeared with his pupils before the Sub-Inspector of Nulchiti, and earned rewards. He subsequently obtained rewards a second time from the sudder Sub-Inspector, when the fraud was found out; the Deputy Inspector investigated the case and referred it to the Magistrate for criminal prosecution. The result of the proceedings instituted is not yet reported. At the upper primary scholarship examination 111 candidates from upper primary schools competed, and 34 were successful. Out of 200 candidates from schools of higher pretensions 126 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 662 primary school boys appeared, and 441 were passed. Out of 447 boys from schools of higher status, 322 passed. This passion for passing these lower examinations manifested by boys of superior schools is confined to the Eastern Circle.

180. *Mymensingh.*—Population, 3,051,966; primary grant raised from Rs. 13,000 to Rs. 24,171; expenditure Rs. 24,163, of which Rs. 933 were spent on 20 middle, Rs. 2,614 on 53 upper primary and Rs. 2,260 on 275 girls' schools. Upper primaries for boys were 59 with 2,471 pupils, against 56 with 2,292 pupils of the preceding year. Of these two were grant-in-aid and eight were circle grant schools. Lower primaries advanced from 1,605 with 26,819 pupils to 3,144 with 51,412 pupils. Eight of these were circle grant schools. The Sub-Inspectors visited *in situ* only 288 of the lower primaries, but the Magistrate, Mr. Waller, is satisfied that they were visited frequently enough by the model gurus, who had brought them on the register of existing patshalas. Of the boys of school-going age one in 4 is at school. No indigenous patshalas are reported. The advance made is remarkable, and is attributed by the Deputy Inspector to the registration of patshalas by 150 model gurus, who perform functions analogous to those of chief gurus, but whose reports do not appear to have as yet been verified to any large extent after actual inspection by the Sub-Inspectors of Schools. The amount spent on stipends was Rs. 10,000, and they were enjoyed by 20 middle, 52 upper primary, 274 lower primary, and nine girls' schools There is no valid reason why 274 lower primaries should get fixed stipends while the bulk of the schools of the class should go without them. At any rate a large reduction of the stipends must be effected to set free money for purposes of rewards. At the reward examinations held at centres, 7,950 pupils from 1,129 patshalas appeared, and 1,946 were successful. Dr. Martin adds, "the Deputy Inspector claims that a very large increase in the number of schools and pupils has taken place under this system, and the schools brought under this system are not merely entered in the yearly examination returns, but 'they are,' the Deputy Inspector says, 'registered, inspected, instructed, examined, and cared for throughout the year.' This, however, is generally the case in every district." It may be added here that only about nine per cent of the lower primaries have been inspected *in situ* by the Sub-Inspectors of Schools. At the upper primary scholarship examination 142 candidates appeared from upper primary schools, and 47 were successful. Out of 160 candidates from superior schools 71 passed. At the lower primary scholarship examination 1,046 candidates appeared from lower primaries, of whom 432 were successful. Superior schools sent down 437 candidates, of whom 267 passed.

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181. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.—Of the boys of school-going age one* in 1·5 is at school. The system of payment by results is in force in all the districts of the division. Upper primary schools for boys were 122 with 4,531 pupils, against 108 with 4,065 pupils of the preceding year. Of these, three were grant-in-aid schools, 31 circle grant schools, and three were unaided. Lower primaries advanced from 4,602 with 95,860 pupils to 7,350 with 153,357 pupils. Of these, three were Government schools in the Hill Tracts, nine circle schools, and 401 stipendiary primary grant schools. The increase of schools and scholars has been large, but according to the Joint-Inspector there is no ground for doubting the correctness of the returns submitted by the local officers. It may, however, be noted here that out of 7,350 lower primaries returned from the division, only 951 were inspected *in situ* by the Sub-Inspectors of Schools. The Joint-Inspector is, however, quite justified in remarking that "if any of the Sub-Inspectors have inflated their returns by false entries of schools and pupils, it is very necessary that their cases should be brought to light." "If on the other hand," adds he, "the returns filled by Sub-Inspectors are found to be genuine, and show a large actual increase in the number of schools and pupils, it is but fair that they and the Deputy Inspectors who superintended their operations, should have unreservedly the credit that may be judged due to them for energy in inducing the gurus and majis of indigenous patshalas and makhtabs to submit to the departmental examinations for primary fund rewards."

182. *Chittagong.*—Population, 1,132,341; primary grant raised from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 14,741, including khas mehal contribution; expenditure Rs. 13,349, of which Rs. 143 were spent on one middle school, Rs. 1,102 on 16 upper primary schools, Rs. 406 on 11 girls' schools, and Rs. 270 on the salary of the Kyoung examiner. Upper primaries for boys declined from 25 to 20, and their pupils from 1,127 to 906. Seven of those were circle schools. Lower primaries advanced from 751 with 19,506 pupils to 1,293 with 31,187 pupils. Three of these were circle schools. The Sub-Inspectors visited *in situ* only 268 of the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 2·2 is at school. There were also 27 Kyoungs, one tol and 23 makhtabs, having an aggregate attendance of 945 pupils. At 77 examination centres 19,806 pupils from 1,196 schools were examined, and a sum of Rs. 6,554 was paid to the gurus as rewards. The amount expended on stipendiary schools was Rs. 5,308. Of 128 candidates from 37 schools of different classes, 71 were successful at the upper primary scholarship examination. At the lower primary scholarship examination 445 candidates were sent up from 140 schools of different classes. Of these 270, including two girls, were successful.

183. *Noakholly.*—Population, 820,772; primary grant raised from Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 15,695, including contribution from khas mehal fund; assignment from wards' estates Rs. 113; expenditure Rs. 15,755, of which Rs. 1,344 were spent on two middle and 27 upper primary schools, and Rs. 466 on 59 girls' schools. The upper primaries were 29 with 1,143 pupils, against 11 with 466 pupils of the preceding year. Eleven of these were circle schools, and one was aided from the grant-in-aid fund. The lower primaries for boys numbered 1,821 with 39,298 pupils, against 1,286 with 27,434 pupils. Two of these were circle schools. The Sub-Inspectors visited *in situ* only 281 of the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 1·4 is at school. There were also 28 patshalas, five tols, and 129 makhtabs attended by 2,695 pupils in all. The number of stipendiary schools aided from the primary grant rose from 109 to 128. The reward examinations were held at 123 centres, and the number of pupils examined was 21,062 from 1,729 schools. Of these 829 were makhtabs. It appears that the pupils were paid in cash Rs. 880—a most objectionable practice. Of 105 candidates sent up from 30 schools of different classes, 66 were successful at the upper primary scholarship examination. At the lower primary scholarship examination 582 candidates were sent up from 157 schools of all classes. Of these 389, including nine girls, were successful. Mr. Cooke, the Magistrate, referring to the large increase of schools, says:—"Such an increase in the number of schools and

* Excluding the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

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pupils will go on for a few years to come, till the natural limit is attained." Taking the male population of the district at 415,248, and 15 per cent of this number as the number of boys of school-going age, it is found that we have already at school 43,549 out of 62,286, or about 70 per cent Noakholly, therefore, at its present rate of expansion, may be expected shortly to return every child of school-going age as already at school, a condition of things hardly realized in more advanced countries than Bengal.

184. *Tipperah.*—Population, 1,519,338; primary grant raised from Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 23,773, including khas mehal contribution; expenditure Rs. 23,303, of which Rs. 534 were spent on 17 middle, Rs. 1,629 on 69 upper primary, Rs. 974 on 105 girls' schools, Rs. 1,558 on inspecting pundits, Rs. 886 on superintending gurus, and Rs. 60 on money-orders. The upper primaries for boys advanced from 72 with 2,472 pupils to 73 with 2,482 pupils. Thirteen of these were circle schools and two were aided from the grant-in-aid fund. The lower primaries increased from 2,622 with 49,322 pupils to 4,233 with 82,807 pupils. Four of these were circle schools. The Sub-Inspectors visited *in situ* 402 of the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 1·3 is at school. In other words, 77 boys out of every 100 are already reported to be at school. No indigenous schools are reported. Stipendiary schools were reduced from 272 to 231, and the money set free for rewards. At 151 centres 60,167 pupils from 4,183 schools were examined, and of these 43,576 passed, and earned rewards for their teachers. Altogether the sum of Rs. 15,051 was distributed as rewards, of which Rs. 13,119 were paid to gurus and miajis, each of whom received Rs. 3-2 on an average. Books to the value of Rs. 1,932 were distributed among the best pupils. Of 231 candidates sent up from 37 schools of different classes, 71 were successful at the upper primary scholarships examination. At the lower primary scholarship examination 445 candidates were sent up from 140 schools of different classes. Of these 270, including two girls, were successful. Mr. J. A. Hopkins the District Magistrate, thus comments on the increase that has taken place in the number of schools and pupils, and the difficulty that is felt in supervising them—"I am not quite satisfied that all these schools are essential to the educational requirments of the district. The number of schools gives one school to every 400 of the population; of these, say 200 are females; this gives, leaving out female education, one school to every 200 of the male population. The male population of school-going age is not more than 20 per cent, if so much. Again, considering the matter from a geographical point of view, and taking the area of the district at 2,000 square miles, exclusive of bheels and jungle, there are two schools to every square mile. From this point of view, I think, there is a possibility that there is waste of power, and that many of these schools are ill-attended and located injuriously near to each other. The inspecting agency will have their attention called to this, for it appears to me that the payment-by-results system may be overdone." Mr. Hopkins has arrived at the conclusion that if the schools were reduced by one-half no harm could be done. Again, he writes.—"The number of schools will not require further increase; in fact the inspecting agency should consider my remarks, and endeavour to discourage any further development in this direction."

185. PATNA DIVISION.—Of the boys of school-going age one in 6·9 is at school. The chief-guru system continues in force in the division, but the rates of rewards in the different districts have been fixed with reference to local circumstances and requirements. The number of upper primary schools remains 248, as in the preceding year, but their pupils have increased from 8,459 to 9,188. The lower primaries have advanced from 9,933 with 111,607 pupils to 11,039 with 122,674 pupils. This increase is shared by all the districts except Durbhunga, which shows a marked falling off. The largest share of the increase was in Gya, where a large number of indigenous schools has been transferred to the primary class. The indigenous schools numbered 1,698 with 15,510 pupils, against 1,628 with 12,252 of the preceding year.

186. *Patna.*—Population, 1,756,856; primary grant raised from Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 19,000; expenditure Rs. 14,360, of which Rs. 5,073 were spent on 26 middle and 69 upper primary schools, and Rs. 43 on one girls' school. The

aided upper primaries were 69 with 2,405 pupils, against 57 with 1,798 pupils of the preceding year. The aided lower primaries numbered 1,793 with 22,432 pupils, against 1,583 with 19,642 pupils. There were also 358 unaided schools with 3,798 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors paid 1,111 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 3·9 is at school. The number of stipendiary primary schools was nine. The district is divided into 64 chief gurus' circles. The Deputy Inspector examined 4,992 pupils from 440 schools, at central gatherings. Each guru who passes the middle vernacular scholarship examination receives a reward of Rs. 12, and each guru who passes the upper primary scholarship examination receives Rs. 8. Four gurus and two miajis passed the middle and one guru the upper primary scholarship examination. Mr. Grierson, the Officiating Magistrate, remarks that, the rates of several kinds of rewards were raised with a view to induce gurus to discover patshalas previously not known, and that rewards for attracting girls to school were under consideration. The "chief-guru system," says Mr. Grierson, "worked well during the year." It was opposed by one Sub-Divisional Officer, but his views were not supported by the Magistrate. Two girls for the first time passed the primary scholarship examination. Of 63 candidates from 34 schools, 25 were successful at the upper primary scholarship examination. At the lower primary scholarship examination 2,898 candidates were sent from 457 schools, and 2,238 were successful.

187. *Gya.*—Population, 2,124,682; primary grant raised from Rs. 12,500 to Rs. 12,866; expenditure Rs. 12,047, of which Rs. 3,143 were spent on one middle and 60 upper primary schools. Upper primaries numbered 61 with 2,357 pupils, against 57 with 2,221. Aided lower primaries were 1,414 with 16,300 pupils, against 875 with 12,190 pupils of the preceding year. The Sub-Inspectors visited *in situ* 688 of the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 6·5 is at school. No unaided schools are returned. Stipendiary schools were 61. There are 52 chief gurus. The Deputy Inspector examined 8,679 pupils from 487 schools at central gatherings. At the upper primary scholarship examination 145 candidates from 53 schools appeared, and 85 were successful. Out of 1,609 candidates sent up from 445 schools to the lower primary scholarship examination, 440 were successful.

188. *Shahabad.*—Population, 1,964,909; primary grant raised from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 13,270, the whole of which was expended. Of this, Rs. 418 were spent on four middle, Rs. 2,182 on 25 upper primary, and Rs. 101 on five girls' schools. The upper primaries have declined from 45 with 1,295 pupils to 25 with 866 pupils; the reason assigned for this falling off is that the gurus discontinued teaching the upper primary course, as they got no rewards for passing boys at this examination, while at the lower primary examination a boy who passed earned one rupee for his guru. The Magistrate has now permitted rewards to be given for success at the upper primary examination too. The aided primaries were 1,208 with 14,965 pupils, against 1,001 with 11,081 pupils. Unaided schools numbered 136 with 1,187 pupils; there were no stipendiary primaries. The Sub-Inspectors paid 770 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 6·6 is at school. The district is parcelled out among fifty-one chief gurus. At the upper primary scholarship examination 41 candidates from 22 schools competed, and 25 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 4,809 candidates from 485 schools competed, and 1,594 were successful. The Deputy Inspector examined 20,874 pupils from 1,600 schools at central gatherings. The Magistrate, Mr. Nolan, says.—"It may be said that the system of payment by results has been a complete success, fulfilling the expectations of those who introduced it. * * * What we did hope was that the rewards distributed would improve the character of existing institutions by creating competition, bringing the pupils together for examination, and giving to the teachers a pecuniary interest in the progress of their boys. These results have been attained."

189. *Sarun.*—Population, 2,280,382; primary grant Rs. 13,000; expenditure Rs. 9,243, of which Rs. 136 were spent on two middle, Rs. 1,332 on 20 upper primary, and Rs. 106 on three girls' schools. The upper primaries numbered 20 with 726 pupils, against 18 with 534 pupils. The aided lower primaries were 1,279 with 13,891 pupils, against 1,188 with 13,413 pupils of

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the preceding year. Unaided schools were 122 with 826 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors paid 1,048 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of schools-going age one in 8·6 is at school. There was only one stipendiary primary school. The district is divided into 80 sub-circles, each under a chief guru. At the upper primary scholarship examination 42 pupils competed from 15 schools, and 29 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 2,035 candidates appeared from 522 schools, and 628 were uccessful. The Deputy Inspector examined 12,431 pupils from 1,452 school at central gatherings. The Magistrate, Mr. Quinn, looks upon the increase of the number of chief gurus from 43 to 80 as a decided step in advance. It is intended that the chief gurus should remain the only gurus in receipt of stipends, but at present it is deemed necessary, in order to support schools in backward parts of the district, to give small stipends to teachers of ordinary patshalas. The Magistrate believes that the system has worked well, and that the large savings effected during the year may enable him to give rewards on a more liberal scale in future.

190. *Chumparun.*—Population, 1,721,608; primary grant raised from Rs. 9,500 to Rs. 12,000; expenditure Rs. 9,993, of which Rs. 2,033 were spent on 33 upper primary schools, and Rs. 155 on one girls' school. The upper primaries were 34 with 1,393 pupils, against 36 with 1,261 pupils. Aided lower primaries numbered 1,203 with 12,104 pupils, against 930 with 7,576 of the preceding year. Unaided lower primaries numbered 229 with 997 pupils. There were no stipendiary lower primaries. The Sub-Inspectors paid 719 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 8·6 is at school. There were 35 chief gurus in the district. At the upper primary scholarship examination 60 candidates appeared from 27 schools, and 33 were successful. Of 932 candidates from 282 schools, 185 passed the lower primary scholarship examination. The Deputy Inspector examined 2,878 pupils from 212 schools at central gatherings. Mr. Henry, the Magistrate, considers the results of the year's working as satisfactory, and says that it has been found possible to start a large number of new patshalas in localities where the people have given marked indication of their desire to have schools brought within easy distance of their homes. Mr. Henry thinks that the people take a practical interest in patshalas, and that it may hereafter be found possible to withdraw Government subsidy from many schools and employ them in new localities. He complains of the inefficiency of the gurus. At the central gatherings held, he allowed the spectators to put questions to the boys assembled; the result being that "they seemed to realize more vividly what the outcome of our teaching was likely to be, by hearing their own putwaris put questions about areas of fields, prices of grain, &c., to the boys."

191. *Mozufferpore.*—Population, 2,582,060; primary grant raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 16,108; expenditure Rs. 12,642, of which Rs. 760 were spent on 12 upper primary schools; these 12 upper primaries had 388 pupils, against 365 pupils in 10 schools in the previous year. Aided lower primaries were 2,826 with 23,140 pupils, against 2,785 with 20,805 pupils. There was one unaided patshala with 28 pupils. The number of stipendiary lower primaries was 12. The Sub-Inspectors paid 1615 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 7·3 is at school. The number of chief gurus has been raised from 46 to 100. Under the new rules boys are no longer allowed tiffin money for attending examination centres; and while in most other districts the Deputy Inspectors conduct reward examinations in Mozufferpore this duty is performed by the Sub-Inspectors. At the upper primary scholarship examination 18 pupils from 11 schools competed, and 14 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination, 604 candidates appeared from 219 schools, and 312 were successful. The Deputy Inspector examined 6,079 pupils from 1,833 schools at central gatherings. Mr. Norman, the Magistrate, quotes two of his Sub-Divisional Officers in support of the view that education has not only not been improved, but has actually deteriorated during the year, and he is himself of the opinion that the people take little or no interest in education. He has extended the chief-guru system experimentally and proposed revised rates of rewards to gurus for each boy whom they may pass, and he hopes that the benefit of these

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reforms will manifest itself during the current year. He adds, "I have not been satisfied with either the working or the results of the system hitherto in force." It will be remembered that Mr. Norman joined the district during the year under report, and that he awaits the results of the changes introduced into the existing system.

192. *Durbhunga.*—Population, 2,633,447; primary grant raised from Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 15,125; expenditure Rs. 14,858, of which Rs. 528 were spent on seven middle, Rs. 2,044 on 27 upper primary, and Rs. 75 on three girls' schools. The upper primaries numbered 27 with 1,053 pupils, against 25 with 984 pupils of the previous year. Aided lower primaries were 470 with 13,006 pupils, against 708 with 16,729 pupils of the year before. The Assistant Inspector accounts for the decrease by the circumstance that the grants to several inferior schools were discontinued for want of funds; but as it appears that the Deputy Inspector examined 758 patshalas at central gatherings, the presumption is that the patshalas exist, though they have not been returned for some reason or other. There were no stipendiary patshalas. The Sub-Inspectors paid 620 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 8·4 is at school. The number of chief gurus was 39. At the upper primary scholarship examination 43 pupils competed from 25 schools, and 10 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 976 pupils appeared from 262 schools, and 443 were successful. The Deputy Inspector examined 11,306 pupils from 758 schools at central gatherings.

193. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.—Of the boys of school-going age one in 6·8 is at school. The total number of primary schools declined from 7,504 to 7,464, but their pupils increased from 81,813 to 82,649. The loss in the number of schools and pupils is confined to the Bhagulpore district, Monghyr and Purneah showing considerable increase, and Maldah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs remaining almost stationary. The low outturn of Bhagulpore is ascribed to the circumstance that the Soopole sub-division returned only 496 schools, against 1,029 of the previous year. This was according to the Assistant Inspector, in all probability the result of the combination of the following circumstances:—(1) The embezzlement case brought against Sub-Inspector Moula Buksh was followed by the issue of orders from the local authorities to stop giving rewards to the gurus for the returns they had submitted the year before; (2) the police and subsequent judicial enquiries instituted in the case of Moula Buksh were deemed to be so harassing that many people of the sub-division seem to have made up their minds, at least for the present, to disconnect their village schools with the supervision which led to such troubles to themselves and their children. The Assistant Inspector thinks, however, that within a short time the people will forget their troubles, especially when under the system of local self-government they will be able to appeal to their village authorities for help. The upper primaries rose from 254 with 8,662 pupils to 322 with 10,945. Lower primaries declined from 7,250 with 73,151 pupils to 7,142 with 71,704 pupils. The causes of the decline have already been referred to. The system of examination of patshala gurus by the departmental standards was attended with the following results:—Six gurus passed the middle vernacular and five the upper primary scholarship examination in all the subjects, six passed the middle examination in four subjects, 11 in three subjects, 45 in two subjects, and 97 in one subject only. Two passed the upper primary examination in three subjects, three in two subjects, and 10 in one subject.

194. *Monghyr.*—Population, 1,969,774; primary grant raised from Rs. 13,000 to Rs. 17,000; the whole of which was expended. Of this sum Rs. 6,278 were spent on 156 upper primary and four girls' schools. The upper primaries rose from 111 with 3,963 pupils to 156 with 5,199; they were all aided from the primary fund. Lower primaries advanced from 2,582 with 24,770 pupils to 2,644 with 25,418 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors paid 1,453 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 4·5 is at school. The number of chief gurus had increased from 48 to 88. The Deputy Inspector examined 14,859 pupils from 1,166 patshalas at 57 centres, and 3,224 boy's obtained prizes; the Magistrate was present at seven of these gatherings. The Assistant Inspector examined 1,325

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pupils from 88 patshalas, of whom 389 obtained prizes. At the upper primary scholarship examination 150 candidates appeared from 79 schools, and 45 were successful. Of 2,689 candidates from 834 schools at the lower primary scholarship examination, 1,384, including nine Sonthals, were successful. There were altogether 790 Sonthals in the schools of the district.

195. *Bhagulpore.*—Population, 1,966,158; primary grant Rs. 13,000; expenditure Rs. 12,793, of which Rs. 8,301 were spent on one middle, 102 upper primary, and three girls' schools. The upper primaries rose from 92 with 2,797 pupils to 102 with 3,104 pupils; they were all aided. The lower primaries declined from 2,672 to 2,247, and their pupils from 17,718 to 14,732. The Sub-Inspectors paid 744 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 7·5 is at school. There were 92 chief gurus. Only 7,268 pupils from 744 schools were examined at 25 centres. At the upper primary scholarship examination 111 candidates were sent from 58 schools, and 39 were successful. Of 690 candidates from 165 schools, 27 passed the lower primary scholarship examination; the bad result is attributed to the introduction of the subject of sanitary primer, in which most candidates were rejected. Of 481 Sonthals that attended schools 383 were in Banka and 98 in the sudder sub-division.

196. *Purneah.*—Population, 1,848,687; primary grant Rs. 10,000; expenditure Rs. 8,322, of which Rs. 1,059 were spent on two middle and 15 upper primary schools, and a girls' patshala. Upper primaries rose from seven with 254 pupils to 15 with 587 pupils. Lower primaries advanced from 752 with 9,314 pupils to 1,020 with 11,632 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors paid 1,623 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 10·9 is at school. The number of chief gurus is 55. At 34 centres 6,649 pupils from 625 schools were examined, and 2,919 pupils obtained prizes. Eleven of these gatherings were examined by the Sub-Divisional Officers, one by the Assistant Inspector, 22 by the Deputy Inspector, with whom in some cases the Sub-Divisional Officers were associated, besides these the Commissioner and the Magistrate also held central examinations, but of these no statistics were taken. At the upper primary scholarship examination 63 pupils from 18 schools competed, and 17 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 748 pupils appeared from 164 schools, and 86 passed.

197. *Maldah.*—Population, 710,448; primary grant Rs. 6,189, inclusive of khas mehal grant; expenditure Rs. 6,110, of which Rs. 1,957 were spent on 23 upper primary and two girls' schools. Upper primaries rose from 20 with 714 pupils to 23 with 992 pupils. Lower primaries were 408 with 6,943 pupils, against 414 with 6,892 pupils of the preceding year. The Sub-Inspectors paid 268 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 5·5 is at school. At 25 central gatherings 6,503 pupils from 366 schools were examined by the Deputy Inspector, and 1,052 boys obtained prizes. At the upper primary scholarship examination 61 candidates appeared from 23 schools, and 37 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 521 boys from 115 patshalas competed, and 223 were successful. The Barinda, or eastern portion has retained 62 patshalas with 811 pupils, only six of whom are Sonthals. The question of appointing a Sub-Inspector of Schools for this tract is now under consideration.

198. *Sonthal Pergunnahs.*—Population 1,568,093; primary grant raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 13,000; expenditure Rs. 12,786, of which Rs. 1,646 were spent on 22 upper primary schools. The number of lower primary schools has decreased from 830 to 823, and their pupils from 14,457 to 12,979 as shown below:—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under Church Mission Society	40	840	40	814
Do. the Indian Home Mission	23	392	24	552
Do. ordinary native management	767	13,225	759	11,613
	830	14,457	823	12,979

199. The Sub-Inspectors of Schools held central examinations twice during the year, and the number of gatherings was 146. The Sub-Inspectors

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also paid 1,163 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 8 is at school. At the reward examinations 17,254 pupils from 1,191 patshalas attended, and 1,708 obtained prizes. At the upper primary scholarship examination 21 candidates appeared from 9 schools, and 10 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 402 competed from 115 patshalas, and 161 passed, including 14 candidates from mission schools. Sonthals numbered 5,567, against 5,922, and pahariahs 197, against 234 The decrease is accounted for by the Deputy Inspector thus :—During the year 1881-82 a number of patshalas largely attended by the aboriginal races came into existence in expectation of the then contemplated scheme of Sonthal education coming into operation. But the teachers never obtained the stipends they had looked for, as the scheme did not come into operation. A good many of these patshalas have disappeared one by one, especially in the Rajmehal sub-division, where the payment of head money, under the system introduced by the district authorities, had been delayed. The causes which have retarded the introduction of the special scheme sanctioned for the education of the Sonthals in the Daman-i-Koh, says the Assistant Inspector, have not been yet altogether removed, and he hopes that it has now reached its last and final stage.

200. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.—Of boys of school-going age one in 8·6 is at school. Upper primaries rose from 46 with 1,859 pupils to 57 with 2,416 pupils. Of these, two were Government schools in Singbhoom and 55 were aided. Aided lower primaries advanced from 904 with 26,110 pupils to 1,073 with 29,676 pupils. Unaided schools declined from 49 to 42, and their pupils from 978 to 934. Taking the upper and lower primaries together, the schools have risen from 999 to 1,172, and their pupils from 28,947 to 33,026. The year has therefore been one of progress all round. As yet the principal system of payment has been the stipendiary, but Manbhoom works the results system on a comparatively larger scale than the other districts. The Assistant Inspector states, however, that even there the system must be looked upon as a mere supplementary measure, calculated more to create a spirit of emulation among the teachers and the pupils than to effect any extraordinary expansion of the field of our operations. Of the pupils in primary schools of the division 1,702 were native-Christians (mainly of the aboriginal races), 3,599 Hos, or Mondas, 1,234 Oraons, 538 Sonthals, and 707 others. The figures for the preceding year were 2,288 native-Christians, 4,892 Kols (Hos, Mondas, and Oraons), 357 Sonthals, and 653 others. The increased attendance of Sonthals at school promises better results in the future. The Assistant Inspector does not say how far the special schools sanctioned for them in Manbhoom have been successful.

201. *Manbhoom.*—Area, 4,130 square miles; population, 1,042,117; primary grant Rs. 9,000; expenditure Rs. 8,579, of which Rs. 675 were spent on eight upper primary and Rs. 80 on three girls' schools. Upper primaries were 13, as in the preceeding year, but their pupils declined from 452 to 445. One of them is aided from the grant-in-aid fund. Aided lower primaries numbered 409 with 9,974 pupils, against 320 with 8,057 pupils. Purely stipendiary schools were 79, and there were 78 schools receiving both stipends and rewards. There were nine indigenous schools with 144 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors paid 221 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 6·8 is at school. At the reward examinations 1,752 pupils from 215 schools competed, and 1,318 from 198 schools were successful. The amount of rewards earned by the pupils was Rs. 752, and by the teachers Rs. 1,420. The Assistant Inspector points out that higher rates of rewards were paid for finding areas in *bighas* and *katahs* than for the vernacular language. At the upper primary scholarship examinations 22 pupils from nine schools were sent up, and 12 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examinations 109 schools sent up 341 candidates, and of these, 232 were successful.

202. *Hazaribagh.*—Area, 7,021 square miles; population, 1,104,742; primary grant Rs. 10,000; expenditure Rs. 7,512, of which Rs. 1,117 were spent on 21 upper primary schools and Rs. 126 on three girls' schools. The expenditure on lower primaries was Rs. 6,260, of which Rs. 5,315 were spent in stipends and Rs. 945 in rewards. The salaries of the eight inspecting pundits amounted to Rs. 1,440. The aided upper primary schools for boys rose from 12 with 337 pupils to 22 with 779 pupils. Of these one was aided from the grant-in-aid fund. The aided lower primaries were 268 with 6,062 pupils, against 237 with 5,797 pupils of the preceding year. Two of the lower

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Inspectors paid 222 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 10·6 is at school. At the central examination 1,159 pupils appeared from 113 schools, and 203 pupils earned rewards for themselves and their teachers. The results system showed no progress, and the Commissioner accordingly condemned it as unsuited to the district. The Assistant Inspector, however, thinks that, as there are 150 to 200 more unaided patshalas and makhtabs in the district, an attempt should be made to bring them under regular organization. At the upper primary scholarship examination 25 candidates competed from 17 schools, and 20 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 372 pupils appeared from 136 schools, and 271 were successful; twelve of these were girls.

203. *Lohardugga.*—Area, 12,044 square miles; population, 1,609,244; primary grant Rs. 11,000; expenditure Rs. 10,674, of which Rs. 1,118 were spent on 16 upper primaries and Rs. 60 on one girls' school. Aided upper primaries for boys were 16, as in the previous year, but their pupils rose from 766 to 822. Aided lower primaries were 292 with 8,942 pupils, against 262 schools with 7,830 pupils of the year before. Unaided schools numbered 27 with 550 pupils. The number of stipendiary schools was 210, and only 82 received rewards on the results of examinations. The Sub-Inspectors paid 243 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 10 4 is at school. At the central examinations, however, only 599 pupils from 24 non-stipendiary schools competed, against the same number of schools of the previous year. The Deputy Inspector is of the opinion that there is little hope of any expansion of the system, and the Assistant Inspector wishes that the scheme should be abandoned as unsuited to Lohardugga. At the upper primary scholarship examination 27 candidates competed from 11 schools, and 20 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 107 schools sent up 304 candidates, of whom 189 were successful.

204. *Singbhoom.*—Area, 5,578 square miles; population 453,775; primary grant Rs. 5,461, inclusive of the contributions from the Government Estates' Improvement Fund; expenditure Rs. 5,388, of which Rs. 93 were spent on one upper primary and Rs. 36 on five girls' schools. There were six upper primaries with 370 pupils, against five schools with 304 pupils of the preceding year. Two of these were Government schools, three were grant in-aid institutions, and only one a primary fund school. The aided lower primaries were 104 with 4,698 pupils, against 93 with 4,549 pupils. Of these seven were grant-in-aid schools. Unaided lower primaries numbered 15 with 384 pupils. The Sub-Inspector paid 40 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 5·9 is at school. The Chaibassa Jesuit patshala teaches the Ho dialect. In Dhalboom, Bengali is taught, while Hindi is adopted for the rest of the district. The Deputy Inspector has returned all the lower primaries as aided under the results system. The amount of reward was, however, on an average Rs. 51 per school, or Rs. 4-4 a month. All the schools were examined *in situ* by the Deputy Inspector. At the upper primary scholarship examination 17 candidates appeared from six schools, and 14 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 173 candidates were sent up from 58 schools, of whom 100 were successful; 52 of the number being Hos. Of the four primary scholarships alloted to the district, three in Singbhoom were carried off by Ho's, and one in Dhalbhoom by a Hindu.

205. *Chota Nagpore Tributary States.*—Area, 16,054 square miles; population, 678,002. Proposals for commencing operations in these states have recently been submitted to Government.

206. ORISSA DIVISION.—Of the boys of school-going age one in 3·2 is at school. Primary schools for boys advanced from 7,770 with 90,152 pupils to 9,001 with 103,364 pupils. Upper primaries rose from 149 with 3,757 pupils to 185 with 4,772 pupils, and lower primaries from 7,621 with 86,395 pupils to 8,816 with 98,592 pupils. The indigenous schools numbered 73 with 958 pupils, against 163 of the previous year. The Government upper primaries number 10, against six of the year before, owing to the inclusion in the returns of four such schools in Banki, which now forms part of the Cuttack district. Of the unaided upper primaries 12 are maintained by the Cuttack Municipality. The Joint-Inspector considers the increase in the number of upper primaries as very satisfactory, and attributes the large increase in lower primaries to the "further success of the payment-by-results system in absorbing the indigenous institutions of the country." This system, in fact, was first introduced in Balasore in 1877, in Cuttack a year later, and in Pooree in 1879. Each district has its staff of inspecting pundits, and Cuttack has an auxiliary agency in

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the shape of chief gurus, who receive no regular salaries but are rewarded at the end of the year according to the quality and quantity of the work done by them. It should be noted that while in Balasore money rewards are given only to teachers, in the two other districts they are given to both pupils and teachers.

207. *Cuttack.*—Population, 1,795,065; primary grant Rs. 20,000, exclusive of Rs. 1,253 for Banki, and Rs. 109 from the Khas Mehals Improvement Fund; expenditure Rs. 21,125, of which Rs. 2,568 were spent on 68 upper primary schools and Rs. 48 on one girls' school, and Rs. 3,230 in payment to inspecting pundits. Upper primary schools were 105 with 2,598 pupils, against 65 with 1,688 pupils of the preceding year. Of these, four were Government schools, five grant-in-aid schools, and 68 primary grant schools, and 13 were unaided. Aided lower primaries were 3,850 with 42,441 pupils, and unaided lower primaries 805 with 6,922 pupils, against an aggregate of 3,730 schools with 38,299 pupils of the year before. The Sub-Inspectors paid 2,644 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 2·4 is at school. At the reward examinations 26,476 pupils appeared from 381 schools, and 9,215 passed by the higher and 8,477 by the lower standard. At the upper primary scholarship examination 109 candidates from 40 schools competed, and 59 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 1,598 pupils appeared from 595 schools, and 912 were successful.

208. *Pooree.*—Population, 8,88,487; primary grant Rs. 12,261, the whole of which was expended. Rupees 2,875 were spent on 53 upper primary schools, and Rs. 1,113 on the salaries of seven inspecting pundits. Upper primaries for boys were 62 with 1,471 pupils, against 59 with 1,440 pupils, of these six were Government schools, one was a grant-in-aid school, 53 were primary fund schools, and two were unaided. The lower primaries numbered 2,036 with 17,625 pupils, against 1,778 with 16,539 pupils of the preceding year. The Sub-Inspectors paid 768 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 3·4 is at school. At the reward examinations 11,750 pupils were sent from 1,834 schools, of whom 7,555 were successful. At the upper primary scholarship examination 108 pupils competed from 43 schools, and 64 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 285 schools sent up 1,223 candidates, of whom 717 were successful.

209. *Balasore.*—Population, 9,45,280; primary grant Rs. 16,000, plus Rs. 835 from the Estates' Improvement Fund; expenditure Rs. 16,835, of which Rs. 1,597 were spent on 33 upper primaries and Rs. 2,379 on the salaries of 16 inspecting pundits, besides Rs. 239 spent on travelling and halting charges of primary and pass examiners, and Rs. 5,637 on slates and books. Upper primaries were 33 with 703 pupils, against 25 with 629 of the preceding year. Lower primaries were 2,125 with 31,603 pupils, against 2,114 with 31,581 pupils of the previous year, so that these schools are now nearly stationary so far as numbers are concerned. The Sub-Inspectors paid only 571 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 2·1 is at school. At the reward examinations 12,699 candidates competed from 1,766 schools, and 8,650 were successful. At the upper primary scholarship examination 50 pupils were sent up from 23 schools, 29 were successful. In noticing this result, the Joint-Inspector regrets that in Balasore, which at one time had the best upper primary schools, a policy of repression was persistently followed with regard to them for sometime, and the late Deputy Inspector made the teachers feel that these institutions formed no essential links in the educational chain, and that they were indebted for their existence to local prejudice rather than to any considerations of utility. The recent increase in the number of these schools is regarded as a favourable sign. At the lower primary scholarship examination 729 boys appeared from 286 schools, of these 491 were successful.

210. *Orissa Tributary Mehals.*—Area, 16,034 square miles; population, 1,571,045. The Government estate of Banki, which was educationally one of the most advanced states in the Gurjats, was transferred early in the year under review to the Cuttack district. The apparent loss of schools due to this transfer has, however, been more than covered by the registration of new patshalas, but these latter being numerically weak, there has been a slight apparent decline in the number of pupils. The schools rose from 992 to 1,004, but their pupils declined from 13,019 to 12,576. There were 52 upper and 928 lower primaries, with 1,498 and 10,267 pupils, respectively. The indigenous schools numbered 10 with 98 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors paid 634 visits *in situ*

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to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age one in 9·6 is at school. There is one special school with six pupils. This school is in Mourbhunj for the education of the minor Chief and his relatives. It conforms to no standard recognized by the Department. Middle English schools rose from three to four, but their pupils declined from 262 to 257. Middle vernacular schools numbered eight with 417 pupils, against nine schools with 465 pupils of the previous year. There was one girls' school with 33 pupils. The Government expenditure was Rs. 7,724, and the expenditure from local sources amounted to Rs. 59,331. At the middle vernacular scholarship examination 12 out of 21 candidates were successful. At the upper primary scholarship examination 25 candidates, out of 55 sent up from 24 schools, were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 654 candidates appeared from 284 schools, and 345 were successful. A system of payment by results has been in force in Angul and Dhenkanal for the last four years, and it was introduced in Maurbhunj last year. At the examination for rewards 4,292 pupils from 483 schools were examined, and 3,027, including 52 girls, were passed. In Angul, Dhenkanal, Maurbhunj, and Keonjhur, says the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, there is a considerable number of schools which received stipends or rewards, or both, from the revenues of the states, in addition to the advantage of periodical inspection by an agency of inspecting pundits paid from the same source. Four schools in Lehara receive stipends from funds set apart by the Rajah for the purpose, and there are two schools in the Christian village of Chagan in Athgur, supported by contribution from Mission funds. In the other states, the lower primary schools are left entirely to themselves, being wholly supported by contributions from the people interested in their maintenance.

211. *Indigenous institutions* 1882-83.—There are patshalas, tols, and makhtabs which have not adopted the departmental standards of instruction. The following statement furnishes some information regarding them :—

	Aided schools.	Pupils.	Unaided schools.	Pupils.	Total schools.	Total pupils.	Expenditure from Government.	Total expenditure.
							Rs.	Rs.
Patshalas	841	9,905	270	3,257	1,111	13,162(*a*)	1,131	25,215
Tols	485	3,818	397	3,154	882	6,972(*b*)	1,580	49,638
Makhtabs	600	6,546	290	3,991	890	10,537(*c*)	1,045	33,766
	1,926	20,269	957	10,402	2,883	30,671	3,756	1,08,619

(*a*) Of this number 500 were girls.
(*b*) Ditto 3 ditto.
(*c*) Ditto 1 ditto.

Of the Government expenditure on tols Rs. 1,254 were spent on ten Sanskrit tols in the town of Navadwipa in the Nuddea district. The order sanctioning this grant cannot be traced, but the local belief is that the grant originated with that patron of leadning, Maharajah Krishna Chandra Ray Bahadur of Krishnaghur.

VI.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

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212. The following summary includes all the Government and aided school in the province, and all the unaided schools that submitted annual returns. Two of the aided schools failed to submit these returns; but in order to complete the table, the necessary figures were subsequently obtained :—

Class.	Number of schools on the 31st March.		Number of scholars in them on the 31st March.		Government expenditure.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1881-82.	1882-83.
					Rs.	Rs.
Government	1	1	41	81	8,594	11,003
Aided	43	49	4,546	4,989	74,122	1,02,693
Unaided	9	9	1,030	562	......	......
Total	53	59	5,617	5,632	82,716	1,13,696

213. The increase in the number of aided schools from 43 with 4,546 scholars to 49 with 4,989 scholars is accounted for as follows. Three schools

with 465 scholars were transferred from the list of unaided schools, and 3 new schools with 68 scholars were opened. The list of unaided schools is very incomplete. The returns show only nine schools with 562 scholars, but about 20 schools are known to exist, and the number of scholars on the rolls is probably between 1,000 and 1,200. Most of the schools refuse to submit annual returns on account of the difficulty experienced in classifying the scholars according to the social position and wealth of their parents. This classification will not be required from European schools in future, and therefore more complete returns may be expected. Two new unaided schools were opened during the year, one of which has since applied for a grant.

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214. In the following table the Government and aided schools are classified according to Art 15 of the Code. The Church Mission Normal school is omitted as not coming under any of the heads. Unaided schools are also omitted on account of the incompleteness of the returns:—

Class.	Number of schools on the 31st March.		Number of scholars in them on the 31st March.					
			1882.			1883.		
	1882.	1883.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
High	9	11	1,474	282	1,756	1,445	398	1,843
Middle	16	16	707	881	1,588	1,077	811	1,888
Primary	18	22	463	769	1,232	469	859	1,328
Total ...	43	40	2,644	1,932	4,576	2,991	2,068	5,059

215. The increase of two in the number of high schools is thus accounted for. The Doveton has been transferred from the list of unaided schools; the Darjeeling convent school has been raised from the middle class, and St. Joseph's, Calcutta, reduced to that class; a branch of St. Xavier's has been opened in Bow Bazar Street. The total number of middle schools remains the same, but the following changes have occurred. The Khurji orphanage at Bankipore received a grant during the year; the Assensole convent school, though aided last year, was not included in the returns: St Agnes' at Howrah has been placed in the primary class, and should have appeared in that class last year; the Roman Catholic boys' school at Cuttack has been struck off the list of European schools, the majority of the scholars being non-Europeans. The four schools added to the list of primary schools are, St. Agnes', already referred to; two new railway schools at Saidpur and Sahebganj, and the orphanage for girls attached to St. Joseph's convent at Bankipore, which was returned last year as unaided.

216. In July 1883, the Committee of Enquiry on European Education submitted its report to the Government of India, with a draft code of regulations for European schools in Bengal. This code was accepted by the Government of India, with some modifications, in February 1883, and forwarded to the Local Governments for adoption. The necessary orders were not, however, issued until April, so that no change was made until after the close of the year under report. As stated in last year's report, a preliminary examination of most of the European schools in Calcutta was held by the Officiating Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, in August, September, and October 1882, in order to facilitate the introduction of the code this year. The tables given in the last report show the result of this examination. In November, five other schools in Calcutta and Howrah were examined. The only aided schools that were not examined were the four high schools for boys: St. James', St. Xavier's, the Doveton, and St. Chrysostom's. It was at first intended that the schools situated along the East Indian Railway should be examined in the same way, but there was not sufficient time for this work before Christmas, and the results would have been useless if the schools had been examined immediately after the long winter vacation. During the current year, all the schools will be examined in accordance with the rules of the code.

217. I now proceed to give a more detailed account of the schools. It will be convenient to treat mofussil schools separately from schools in Calcutta

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and the suburbs. The following table gives the details of the latter class of schools :—

European and Eurasian Schools in Calcutta.

Number.	NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Management.	PUPILS. 1881-82. Boys.	Girls.	1882-83. Boys.	Girls.	Monthly Government grant, 1882-83.	Monthly schooling fees, 1882-83.	ACTUAL RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT. 1881-82.	1882-83.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE. 1881-82.	1882-83.
	AIDED SCHOOLS.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Special Instruction.											
1	Church Mission, Normal ...	Protestant ...	...	11	...	11	160 0 0	15	1,920	1,920	3,656	7,728
	High Schools.											
1	St. James'	Protestant ...	122	...	114	..	200 0 0	3 to 6	2,400	2,400	27,521	26,436
2	Free School	Ditto ...	251	131	241	127	894 5 4	8 to 12 for boarders and 3 for day scholars.	10,732	10,782	23,207	(a)59,356
3	Doveton	Ditto	259	...	357	...	200 0 0	3 to 10	(b)......	2,400	37,940	42,237
4	St. Xavier's	Roman Catholic	435	...	400	...	200 0 0	4 and 8	(c) 600	2,400	36,720	32,182
5	Ditto, Branch	Ditto ...	...	..	22	...	Capitation grant 2 0 0	. . ..	......	1,179	......	3,440
6	St. Chrysostom's	Ditto ...	98	..	94	...	75 0 0	1 to 4(d)	900	900	4,440	4,440
7	Calcutta Girls'	Protestant ..	..	134	...	147	200 0 0	16 to 20 for boarders and 3 to 5 for day scholars.	2,400	2,400	17,437	17,025
	Total ...	......	1,165	265	1,228	274	. ...	......	17,032	22,411	1,47,265	1,85,716
	Middle Schools.											
1	Calcutta Boys'	Protestant ...	55	...	108	...	85 0 0 from 1st Jan. 1833.	3 to 5	543	1,253	2,846	8,936
2	Catholic Male Orphanage ...	Roman Catholic	232	..	240	...	200 0 0	Free	2,400	2,400	5,316	4,541
3	St. Joseph's	Ditto ...	354	...	335	...	280 0 0 from 1st Jan. 1883.	3 to 5(d)	2,870	4,229	12,256	9,796
4	Bow Bazar Loretto	Ditto ...	12	220	32	268	200 0 0 from 1st Jan. 1883.	2 to 4(d)	1,800	(e)12,350	5,086	14,350
5	Dhurrumtollah Loretto ...	Ditto ..	30	164	28	170	170 0 0 from 1st Jan. 1883.	2 to 4(d)	875	2,088	4,164	5,418
6	St. Mary's	Ditto ...	20	50	27	52	130 0 0 from 1st Jan. 1883.	2 to 6	895	2,255	6,042	6,186
	Total ...	......	703	434	770	490	... .	......	9,388	24,575	35,710	49,176
	Primary Schools.											
1	St. John's Parochial	Protestant .	34	19	32	16	50 0 0 from 1st Jan. 1883.	1 to 2	620	646	1,58	1,576
2	St. Stephen's Parochial ...	Ditto ...	31	29	35	28	55 0 0 from 1st Jan. 1883	1 to 3	689	763	1,981	1,989
3	Benevolent Institution .	Ditto ...	112	105	94	95	284 0 0(f)	Free	3,408	1,088	5,719	4,722
4	St. Paul's	Ditto ...	41	88	27	74	100 0 0 from 1st Jan 1883.	1 to 1½	820	1,392	2,514	2,404
5	European Female Orphan Asylum.	Ditto ...	...	67	...	67	200 0 0(g)	Free	(g)2,400	(g)2,400	13,782	19,674
6	St. James' Elementary ...	Ditto .	38	43	52	56	75 0 0	½ to 2	517	1,090	1,056	2,250
7	Old Church Parochial Home...	Ditto ...	...	18	...	17	Capitation grant of Rs. 3 for each boarder.	......	780	658	2,838	2,040
8	St. Teresa's	Roman Catholic	50	...	47	...	40 0 0 from 1st Jan. 1883.	2 to 4(d)	292	715	425	810
9	Entally Orphanage	Ditto ..	15	236	4	201	250 0 0	1	3,000	3,000	7,104	7,104
10	St. Martha's	Ditto ...	1	10	3	10	Capitation grant Re. 1 for each scholar.	......	22	187	300	1,343
11	St. John's Chapel	Ditto .	14	39	17	45	65 0 0 from 1st Jan. 1883.	1 to 4(d)	616	1,217	2,716	2,196
12	Old Church Day	Protestant ...	60	49	50	57	100 0 0 from 1st Jan. 1883.	1 to 2	920	1,377	3,378	3,646
	Total ...	... ..	306	703	361	666	.	......	14,084	15,432	43,395	49,654
	Total for Aided Schools ...	.. ..	2,264	1,413	2,359	1,441	. ....	. ..	42,419	64,338	2,30,026	2,92,274
	UNAIDED SCHOOLS.											
	High Schools.											
1	Mr. Vallis' Preparatory ...	Roman Catholic	68	32	62	20	......	......	......	......	......	......
2	Loretto House	Ditto ...	7	124	17	135	.. ..	40 for boarders and 6 to 12 for day scholars.	......	......	......	......
3	Doveton Institution for young ladies.	Protestant ..	...	154	..	142	......	4 to 10	......	. ....	......	21,188
	Total ...	......	75	310	79	297	......	.. ..	. . ..	......	......	......
	Middle Schools.											
1	Pratt Memorial	Protestant ...	1	54	..	50	......	8 to 16	......	......	......	9,400
2	Miss Moveau's	......	...	.	14	18	......	......	......	... .	......	......
3	Campbell Cottage	......	8	12	7	8	.. ...	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	... ..	9	68	21	76	......	... ..	......	......	......	......
	Total for Unaided Schools ...	......	84	376	100	373	.....	......	......	......	......	......
	GRAND TOTAL FOR CALCUTTA SCHOOLS ...	.....	2,348	1,789	2,459	1,814	... .	......	......	......	......	......

(a) Inclusive of Rs. 38,659 for repairs.
(b) Was not aided.
(c) Received aid from 1st January 1883.
(d) These schools have also free departments
(e) Inclusive of the building grant of Rs. 10,00.
(f) Grant suspended, November 1882 ; cancelled, May 1883.
(g) Exclusive of the military grant

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218. The Church Mission Normal school has hitherto been classed as a European school, because the majority of the teachers trained in it are Europeans. The practising school attached to it is a native school, and the teachers are trained with the object of becoming zenana teachers, so that the school does not in any way come under the new system of European education. It has not been transferred to the Inspector of European Schools, and in future reports will be classed with other normal schools.

219. *High Schools.*—The Doveton is now returned as an aided school with a monthly grant of Rs. 200. This grant was sanctioned in 1881-82, but was not drawn till after the close of that year. The accommodation at St. Xavier's College being found insufficient for both the school and the college, the latter was transferred to Bow Bazar Street in January 1883. A branch of the high school was also opened in the same building for the convenience of those scholars of the parent institution who resided in that locality. This school is intended to be a high school, without a primary department. At present there is no high department, but the school is classed as a high school, because it received its grant as such. The school has not been very successful as yet; there were only 22 pupils on the 31st March, though 50 were expected to join it as soon as it was opened. St. Joseph's school has been reduced to the middle class. It was never very successful as a high school, and after the last examination the Entrance classes were abolished. With the exception of the Doveton and the Calcutta Girls' school, all the high schools show a slight decrease in the number of pupils. St. Chrysostom's is here classed as a European school, but it has not been recognised as such by the Inspector of European Schools. It consists of a pay department, in which the majority of the scholars are Europeans or Eurasians, and a free department in which the majority are natives. Under the new code, a school is not entitled to a grant unless the majority of the scholars are Europeans (including under this term Eurasians). Taking the two departments together, the numbers of Europeans and non-Europeans are so nearly equal that the admission or withdrawal of one or two scholars would make it eligible or ineligible for a grant. The grant, under the code, to the pay department alone would be considerably less than that now drawn by the school, and to avoid this loss of grant the Secretary has been advised to put all the Europeans into one department. Unless some change of this kind is made, the school will not be classed as a European school in future.

220. *Middle and Primary Schools.*—The only change among middle schools is the transfer to that class of St. Joseph's above referred to. All the schools but St. Joseph's show an increase in the number of scholars. The increase is greatest in the case of the Calcutta Boys' school, where the number of scholars has nearly doubled. There is no change to be recorded among primary schools, but there is a slight decrease in the number of scholars. The decrease is greatest in the Entally orphanage, the Benevolent Institution, and St. Paul's mission school. The grant to the Benevolent Institution was suspended in November 1882, on a report from the Inspector that the school was not doing well, and that the local contributions were not equal to the Government grant; and in May 1883, the grant was cancelled. St. Teresa's school was closed shortly after the end of the official year. The Loretto boarding and day school, Entally (middle), and the Wesleyan preparatory school, Sudder Street (primary), both received grants after the end of the official year, but these grants were antedated so as to include a portion of the year under report. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, these schools have been placed under the new code, and their grants are determined partly by the average attendance and partly by the result of examination.

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221. The following table shows the attendance and expenditure of the mofussil schools :—

European and Eurasian Schools outside Calcutta.

Number.	Names of Schools.	Management.	Pupils. 1881-82. Boys	Pupils. 1881-82. Girls.	Pupils. 1882-83. Boys.	Pupils. 1882-83. Girls.	Monthly Government grant, 1882-83.	Monthly schooling fees, 1882-83.	Actual Receipts from Government. 1881-82.	Actual Receipts from Government. 1882-83.	Total Expenditure. 1881-82.	Total Expenditure. 1882-83.
	Government (*Middle*).						Rs. A. P.	Rs. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Kurseong boarding	Protestant ...	28	13	48	33	.....	10 to 20	8,594	11,003	14,601	19,315
	Aided Schools.											
	High Schools.											
1	St. Paul's, Darjeeling	Protestant ...	134	...	121	...	400 0 0	(*a*)	5,050	4,800	42,752	55,198
2	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling	Roman Catholic	51	...	52	...	200 0	(*b*)	1,750	2,400	16,597	20,710
3	Protestant European, Cuttack	Protestant ..	29	17	44	19	Capitation	3 to 10	740	1,335	4,742	5,862
4	Convent, Darjeeling	Roman Catholic	36	101	...	105	200 0 0	(*c*)10 to 35	1,904	2,400	20,585	37,740
	Total ...	......	250	118	217	124	...	......	9,444	10,935	84,676	1,19,505
	Middle Schools.											
1	East Indian Railway, Jamalpore.	Protestant ...	86	38	67	40	185 0 0	1 to 4	(*d*)2,845	(*d*) 2,614	11,040	11,889
2	East Indian Railway, Assensole	Ditto ...	28	17	25	19	66 0 0	2½ to 3½	792	792	2,951	3,414
3	Ditto ditto, Buxar ...	Ditto ...	14	30	15	25	89 0 0	1 to 2	1,056	979	3,544	2,889
4	St. Thomas', Howrah ...	Ditto ...	33	20	30	20	100 0 0	2 to 4	1,083	1,208	2,861	3,060
5	Convent, Cuttack	Roman Catholic	...	85	8	64	84 0 0	5 to 10	840	1,176	4,216	4,180
6	Darjeeling girls'	Protestant ...	...	60	...	69	200 0 0	(*e*)	(*f*)10,500	(*g*)14,300	25,055	30,066
7	Eurasian, Dacca	Ditto	30	13	30	13	150 0 0	1 to 6	865	825	1,813	1,818
8	Khurji male orphanage ...	Roman Catholic	...	...	66	...	90 0 0	.....	.....	680	......	9,324
9	Convent, Assensole	Ditto ...	...	...	18	29	50 0 0	2 to 4	... ..	282	......	Returns unintelligible.
	Total ...	... ..	191	272	259	288	......	.. ...	17,981	22,806	51 480	66,140
	Primary Schools.											
1	East Indian Railway, Raneegunge.	Protestant ...	7	6	5	7	24 0 0	2½ to 3½	288	288	1,006	1,087
2	East Indian Railway, Rampore Hat.	Ditto ...	8	6	3	5	30 0 0	2	360	333	1,086	923
3	East Indian Railway, Khagaul	Ditto ...	17	17	10	16	50 0 0	1½ to 2	433	473	1,478	1,471
4	Bishop Milman's, Howrah ...	Ditto	21	11	12	9	30 0 0	As. 3 to As. 9	360	360	1,226	1,224
5	St. Agnes', Howrah	Roman Catholic	36	61	37	60	Capitation	(*h*) 2 to 6	916	826	5,431	5,517
6	Christian, Chinsurah	Protestant ...	4	9	6	13	52 4 0	As. 8 to Re. 1	600	627	1,220	664
7	Christian girls', Cuttack ...	Ditto ...	15	17	16	14	64 0 0	Free	768	692	1,696	1,798
8	Saidpore, European	Ditto ...	...	...	11	7	25 0 0	Re. 1 to Rs. 1½	.. ..	175	......	900
9	Sahebgunge, European ...	Ditto .	...	...	8	20	30 0 0	,, 1 to ,, 2	......	420	......	1,299
10	Convent orphanage, Bankipore.	Roman Catholic	...	...	...	42	60 0 0	......	.....	420	......	1,520
	Total ...	......	103	127	108	193	.....	. . .	3,725	4,614	13,233	16,403
	Grand total for Aided Schools.	......	544	517	584	605	......	......	31,150	38,355	......	.....
	Unaided Schools.											
	Middle Schools.											
1	Convent Boarding, Bankipore	Roman Catholic	2	84		46	......	......	......	.... .	......	......
	Primary Schools.											
1	Howrah Academy	... ..	...	...	16	5	.....	3	......	......	......	750
2	Purneah Convent	Roman Catholic	..	...	6	16	... ..	3 to 10	......	......	......	300
	Total ...	......	...	...	22	21	......	......	......	......	......	1,050
	Grand total of Government Aided, and Unaided Schools.	......	574	601	626	614	......	......	......	......	......	......

(*a*) Rupees 22 to Rs. 25 for boarders; Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 for day scholars.
(*b*) Rupees 20 to 35 for boarders.
(*c*) Has also a free department.
(*d*) Inclusive of boarding grant.
(*e*) Rupees 30 for boarders, and Rs. 10 for day scholars.
(*f*) Inclusive of building grant of Rs 8,000.
(*g*) Ditto ditto Rs. 12,000.
(*h*) Has also a free department.

222. *Government boarding school, Kurseong.*—Owing to the school being provided with increased accommodation, the number of pupils was raised to 81 (48 boys and 33 girls), against 41 (28 boys and 13 girls) in the previous year. The monthly average attendance was 60. The fee collections were Rs. 8,312, and the total expenditure was Rs. 19,315, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,003 paid by Government at the rate of Rs. 917 a month. The full fee for schooling and boarding is Rs. 20 a month. The parents or guardians of 56 of the pupils are in Government service; those of the remaining 25 are entered as being in private service.

223. *High schools.*—The Darjeeling convent school has been transferred to this class. The school has not yet sent up any candidates for the university

examinations but four girls are said to be in the Entrance class. There is a slight decrease in the number of scholars in this school and in St. Paul's, and an increase in the other two high schools.

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224. *Middle schools.*—The number of these schools is one less than last year. The Darjeeling convent is now classed is a high school. St. Agnes' at Howrah should have been classed as a primary school last year, and is now placed in its proper class. The Roman Catholic boys' school at Cuttack has ceased to be recognised as a European school, the majority of the scholars being natives. The Khurji orphanage for boys at Bankipore has been added to the list of aided schools, with a grant of Rs. 90 The convent school at Assensole was aided last year, but furnished no returns. This year it has again failed to submit returns; but the figures given above were subsequently obtained in order to complete the list of aided schools.

225. *Primary schools.*—These schools number 10, with 275 pupils, against six schools with 230 pupils last year. One school, St. Agnes', has been transferred from the list of middle schools. A primary school was opened at Sahebganj on the East Indian Railway, in the beginning of 1882. A grant of Rs. 30 was sanctioned from the 1st February 1882, but it was not drawn until June. Another primary school was opened at Saidpur on the Northern Bengal State Railway, with a monthly grant of Rs. 25. The orphanage for girls attached to the Bankipore convent received a grant of Rs. 60 in November 1882. This school and the boarding school attached to the same convent were returned together as an unaided middle school last year. The latter school is now returned separately as an unaided middle school. Bishop Milman's school at Howrah is classed as a primary school; but it is really very little more than an infant school. The Secretary has been asked to amalgamate it with the infant department of St. Thomas' school. The two unaided primary schools are both new schools. The convent school at Purneah has applied for a grant.

226. The European schools in Bengal are distributed among the various divisions as follows:—

In the *Presidency Division* there are no schools, except those situated in the suburbs of Calcutta. In the *Burdwan Division* there are nine schools, eight aided and one unaided. Five of the aided schools also receive grants from the East Indian Railway. In the *Rajshahye Division* there are six schools, four in Darjeeling, one at Kurseong, and one at Saidpur. In the *Chittagong Division* there is one school, St. Placid's Roman Catholic day school at Chittagong; but no returns were submitted. This school received a grant after the close of the official year. A girls' school was opened in the same place in May 1883. In the *Patna Division* there are five schools, two of which are railway schools and the others Roman Catholic schools; one of the latter being unaided. In the *Bhagulpore Division* there are three schools, two aided (both railway schools) and one unaided. The latter has applied for a grant. In the *Orissa Division* there are three schools, all situated in Cuttack, and all aided. In the *Chota Nagpore Division* there is only one school, the Loretto convent school at Hazaribagh. This school is unaided, and has furnished no returns. In the *Dacca Division* the returns show only one school, Mr. Vyse's aided middle school; but there is also an unaided Roman Catholic school (St. Lewis') at Dacca.

227. The following table gives more detailed statistics about the schools aided by the East Indian Railway Company:—

	Company's grant, monthly.	Average fees, monthly.	Government grant, monthly.	Other receipts, monthly.	Average receipts, monthly.	Pupils in the school.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Howrah ... St. Thomas' School ...	30	102	100	22	254	50
Howrah ... Bishop Milman's school ...	30	7	30	34	101	21
Raneegunge school ...	25	32	24	10	91	12
Assensole " ...	65	155	66	......	288	44
Rampore Hat " ...	30	15	30	3	78	8
Jamalpore " (boarding) ...	162	548	185	10	905	116
Buxar " ...	80	79	89	..	218	40
Khagaul " ...	50	47	50	......	147	26
Sahebganj " ...	30	30	30	16	106	28
Total ...	502	1,015	604	95	2,216	345

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228. The success of the European schools at the Entrance examination is shown below. The Protestant European school at Cuttack and Mr. Vallis' preparatory school each sent up candidates for the first time, but without success :—

Number.	Names of Schools.	Number of candidates.		First division.		Second division.		Third division.		Total.		Scholarships gained.		Remarks.
		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	
1	St. Xavier's	30	19	3	2	13	8	3	4	19	14	...	(a) 2	(a) Third grade.
2	Doveton	17	19	6	3	7	7	2	4	15	14	(a) 1	(b) 1	(a) Second grade. (b) Third grade.
3	La Martiniere	6	8	...	...	5	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	
4	St. James's	6	5	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	(a) 1	...	(a) Second grade.
5	St. Joseph's	8	10	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	3	...	...	
6	St. Chrysostom's	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Free School	4	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	
8	St. Joseph's, Darjeeling...	3	4	2	1	1	1	...	1	3	3	(a) 2	(b) 1	(a) One first grade and one second grade. (b) One second grade.
9	St. Paul's, ditto ...	11	8	2	2	4	2	2	...	8	4	(a) 1	3	(a) Second grade. (b) Two second grade, and one third grade.
10	Protestant European, Cuttack.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Vallis' Preparatory ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	85	82	14	8	33	22	9	11	56	41	5	7	

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

229. The following statement compares the statistics of female education for two years :—

			1881-82.		1882-83.	
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools	...	...	2	299	2	301
Aided "	...	...	963	17,996	1,311	24,623
Private "	...	...	77	2,723	85	2,561
Total	...	...	1,042	21,018	1,398	27,485
Girls in boys' schools	...	...	......	23,078	......	31,137
Total	...	...	......	44,096	......	58,622

230. About 1,294 of the pupils in girls' schools were little boys. The Government schools were nearly stationary, while aided schools have gained 6,627 pupils. Private schools show some decrease, which is accounted for by the fact that these schools are constantly transferred from the unaided to the aided list. Girls in boys' schools show a very satisfactory increase of 8,095 pupils. It is gratifying to find that while the number of girls attending special schools, started for their benefit, is 27,485, the number attending boys' schools is much larger, namely, 31,137. This circumstance shows that the education of girls can be most economically conducted, if carried on in schools for boys.

231. The Government Bethune school has now 114 pupils; of these 4 are matriculated students of the University, all of whom are preparing for the F. A. examination. Out of 110 pupils in the school department, 54 are reading English and 12 a classical language. The college department cost Rs. 3,521, of which Rs. 3,020 were paid by Government and Rs. 501 raised from fees paid by the students. The school department receives a Government grant of Rs. 1,000, and its fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 3,893 during the year.

232. The most notable event in the history of female education in Bengal was the success of Kadambini Bose and Chandra Mukhi Bose of the Bethune school in the examination for the B. A. degree. Kadambini Bose, now Mrs. Gangooly, has under recent arrangements, obtained her admission into the Medical College as a regular student. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, taking into consideration all the difficulties suggested by the Council of the Medical College, decided that no sufficient reasons existed for the exclusion of duly qualified young ladies from the study of medicine in the institution. The Government Resolution of the 29th June 1883 pointed out that

"already these provinces have suffered from the Council's failure to take a broad and unprejudiced view on this question; for the Lieutenant-Governor learns to his regret that some Bengali ladies, fully qualified by educational attainments for admission to the College, have had to betake themselves to the more liberal Presidency of Madras, there to prosecute those medical studies from which the Council of the Calcutta Medical College had excluded them. It is, in Mr. Rivers Thompson's opinion, clearly opposed to the public good, as well as to legitimate private interests, that such a state of things should continue, and that the educational system of Bengal, progressive in other respects, should be illiberal and retrograde in this. Illiberality here has great and numerous evil consequences. It encourages zenana prejudices; it strengthens the barriers of caste; and it suppresses the natural and reasonable aspirations of Indian ladies to enter a profession which would find, in India of all countries in the world, a wide sphere of action and of beneficent service. Every day that passes widens our knowledge of the fact that among the native community there are women in every position of life who would prefer death to treatment by a male physician, and the misery caused by neglected and unskilfully treated illness must be widespread and most lamentable. There is but one way by which this suffering can be relieved, and that is by the medical education of females; for, in the present conditions of Indian life, it would be useless to wait till opposition based upon prejudices if such they can be called) is removed. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore considers it his duty to support this movement; and he looks on the objections which have been made to it, on the ground of the difficulty of teaching mixed classes, or the alleged inaptitude of females for the profession of medicine, as unsubstantial and obsolete. Experience gained in Europe, in America, and in Madras has shown that mixed classes can be taught without any bad results; while the aptitude of women for the study and profession of medicine is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, no longer open to discussion or doubt. Even if the aptitude of women for the profession of medicine were still an open question, it would be an inadequate objection here, for the fitness or unfitness of women to practise medicine can only be proved by experience. The issue therefore is, shall it be put to that proof in Bengal? The ladies who apply for admission to the College will be the only losers if they fail in the trial: the community will be the great gainers if they succeed. For his own part the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt they will succeed far beyond the expectations of their most sanguine supporters, and he looks forward to a not distant time when Calcutta hospitals shall be partly officered by lady doctors. And if the success of the principle be established in the capital, there is no reason why our medical schools in the provinces should not afford opportunities for a more general extension of the policy, with incalculable advantage to the country." The College authorities have cordially carried out the measure, which cannot fail to be of lasting benefit to the female population of India. The proposal to lower in favour of females the educational standard of admission has been negatived, as His Honor "knows of no profession in which a liberal preliminary education, training the faculties of observation and thought, is more needed than in the profession of medicine."

233. The second of the two Government girls' schools is the Eden school at Dacca, established in 1878. Its roll number was 191, against 199 in the preceding year. Of the pupils 18 read English. It passed no candidates by the middle, but three by the upper and three by the lower primary standard. The expenditure of the school was Rs. 5,565, of which Government paid Rs. 4,983. The subscriptions amounted to Rs. 582.

234. The following brief account of those young ladies who have taken the lead in the higher education of women in Bengal will be of interest:—Kadambini Bose (now Mrs. Gangooly), who took the B. A. degree in January 1883, is studying medicine in the Medical College, Calcutta. Chandra Mukhi Bose, who was also successful in the B. A. examination, is now reading for Honours in English. Ellen D'Abreu, who on passing the First Arts examination was awarded a senior scholarship, and Abala Das, who passed the Entrance examination with a junior scholarship, are now attending the Madras School of Medicine. Kumudini Kastagiri, who was reading for the F. A. examination, has left the school. Kamini Sen appeared at the last F. A. examination

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from the Bethune school, but she was unsuccessful. Lilian S. Smith and Nirmalabala Mookerjea appear to be still preparing for the F. A. examination. Labanya Prabha Bose passed the last Entrance examination in the third division from the Bethune school, Bindu Basini Bose in the third division from the Free Church normal school, and Ellen Masik, also in the third division, from the upper Christian school. They have respectively been awarded junior scholarships of the 3rd, 2nd, and 1st grades.

235. The subjoined statement shows the institutions in Calcutta (other than the Bethune school) which are aided by Government for the promotion of female education among natives. The schools are all attended by native girls, except the training class in connection with the Church of England Zenana Mission Normal school, in which European and Eurasian girls are trained to be teachers in native schools:—

I.—Zenana Agencies.

	Monthly grant. Rs.	A.	P.
American Mission Agency	752	0	0
Church of England Zenana Mission Agency	300	0	0
Church of Scotland Agency	100	0	0
Free Church Agency	90	0	0
Total ...	1,242	0	0

II.—Normal Schools.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Free Church Normal School	166	10	8
Church of England Zenana Mission School	160	0	0
Total ...	326	10	8

III.—Orphanages.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Church of Scotland Orphanage	40	0	0
American Mission Foundling Asylum	100	0	0
Free Church Orphange	75	0	0
Total ...	215	0	0

IV.—Schools for Native Girls.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Church of Scotland—			
Dhobapara	20	0	0
Kidderpore	20	0	0
Sonai	20	0	0
Free Church—			
Dr. Duff's School	80	0	0
Church Mission Society—			
Central School	50	0	0
Mirzapore Hindu School	15	0	0
Syambazar School	14	0	0
Wesleyan—			
Taltolah School	20	0	0
Unitarian—			
Dhurmtollah School	30	0	0
Total ...	269	0	0

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236. Mrs. Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools, has furnished the progress returns of 1,810 pupils reading in zenanas or in schools mainly connected with zenana agencies. The standard under which they were examined as stated in the last general report are the following:—The primary stage, lower section, is that of a pupil who can read little words, can distinguish the different letters composing the words, can write the alphabet neatly, and can enumerate up to 50. The higher section of the primary stage is that of a pupil who is at least able to read little stories, to spell words with compound letters, to write easy sentences from dictation, and to write and count the numbers up to 100. If she can answer questions about the stories she has been reading, can write such stories from dictation, can read, spell, and explain compound words, can numerate up to figures with ciphers and do a simple addition sum, she is on the upper limits of the primary, and close to the middle stage. In the middle stage, she should read *Bodhoday*, write and spell well, and do addition and subtraction. If she further knows a little grammar and the definitions of geography, can write and spell faultlessly, can turn a piece of poetry into prose, and do a multiplication sum, she is approaching the confines of the upper stage. It should be explained here that these standards are applicable mainly to zenana schools, and that ordinary schools for girls in the mofussil endeavour to attain the standard of the different scholarship examinations prescribed by Government or by the Hitakari Sabha of Utterparah for the girls' scholarship examinations.

237. Applying the foregoing standards to the pupils examined, Mrs. Wheeler reports that of the 1,810 examinees, 109 are unclassed, 705 are in the lower primary, 690 in the higher primary, 249 in the middle and 57 in the upper stage. In the previous year out of 1,841 pupils examined, 1,381 were in the lower primary, 408 in the higher primary, 49 in the middle and 3 in the upper stage. The results show that the standards are being better understood and there are more pupils attempting the upper standards than was the case twelve months ago. Of 642 pupils examined in schools and zenanas belonging to the American Mission Agency, 272 were in the lower primary, 263 in the higher primary, 81 in the middle, and 26 in the upper stage. Of 604 pupils examined in schools and zenanas of the Church of England Zenana Agency, 241 were in the lower primary, 241 in the higher primary, 110 in the middle, and 12 in the upper stage. Of 103 pupils examined in schools of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 29 were in the lower primary, 51 in the upper primary, 19 in the middle, and 4 in the upper stage. Of 183 pupils examined in the schools and zenanas of the Chinsurah Agency, 92 are unclassed, 51 are in the lower primary, 23 in the higher primary, 9 in the middle, and 8 in the upper stage. Of 278 girls in other schools, 17 were not examined, 112 are in the lower primary, 112 in the higher primary, 30 in the middle and 7 in the upper stage. The ages of the pupils examined varied from four to upwards of twenty years in all the agencies examined. In the schools under native managers, the maximum reported age is twelve years. The Inspectress also reports that out of 1,810 pupils examined, she took the statistics of attendance of 1,655 pupils, of whom 736 are found to have attended schools for less than six months, 549 between six months and less than two years, and 370 for more than two years.

238. The Inspectress finds that there is a morbid desire, which she fears is not confined to the teachers only, for using advanced reading books, while writing and spelling, explanation and arithmetic, are not properly cared for. When the girls in accordance with the customs of the country, are compelled to leave school at the age of 11 or 12 years, neglect of these important subjects in the early stages of their study cannot fail to be injurious. The Inspectress also refers to the evils of cramming for examinations, and deplores the circumstance that a girl who has passed any number of examinations becomes physically unfitted for the life that is before her in the zenanas. Another argument used by Mrs. Wheeler is to the effect that a superficial knowledge of examination subjects is apt to render girls conceited, and that, accordingly, it is desirable to reduce considerably the standards of examination for girls' scholarships prescribed by the Hitakari Sabha of Utterparah. At this early stage of female education in Bengal, these recommendation of the Inspectress

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can hardly be carried out; as, however valuable the three R's may be as an educational instrument, they are little calculated to elevate the intellect or remove the prejudices and superstitions of unprogressive centuries. Some of the other suggestions made by the Inspectress in regard to teaching in girls' schools are not of a nature to be noticed in a general report.

239. Outside Calcutta, the increase of schools and pupils has been most marked in the Dacca division. Girls' schools in the Presidency division have advanced from 192 to 243, and their pupils from 4,878 to 5,706. Girls studying in boys' schools were 3,088, against 3,168 of the previous year, so that the total number of girls under instruction was 8,794, or rather 8,704, excluding 90 boys attending schools for girls. In the 24-Pergannahs, girls' schools rose from 51 to 53, and their pupils from 2,046 to 2,086. In Nuddea, there were 94 schools with 1,986 pupils, against 71 schools with 1,601 pupils of the year before. In Jessore the schools were 63 with 899 pupils, against 42 with 604 pupils. In Khoolna there were 15 schools with 389 pupils, against 11 with 225. In Moorshedabad the number of schools was 18, attended by 355 pupils against 17 schools with 331 pupils. Only one girl in the 24-Pergunnahs passed the middle vernacular scholarship examination, and one in Nuddea the upper primary test. The numbers passed at the lower primary scholarship examination were as follows:—24-Pergunnahs 9, Nuddea 3, Jessore 3, Khoolna 5, Moorshedabad 12, total 32. On these results seven scholarships, debitable to municipal grants, were awarded in the 24-Pergunnahs. No scholarship was awarded in Nuddea, but Jessore awarded one scholarship, Moorshedabad one scholarship, and Khoolna two scholarships.

240. In the Burdwan division girls' schools have increased from 99 to 127 and their pupils from 2,075 to 2,475. Girls in boys' schools have risen from 6,018 to 8,534, so that the total number of girls under instruction have risen from 8,093 to 11,009, or 10,962, excluding 47 boys attending girls' schools. Of the 127 schools, only 10 are unaided. Of the 117 aided schools, 52 are grant-in-aid institutions and 65 are primary fund schools. Of these 55 are in Hooghly, 29 in Howrah, 20 in Midnapore, 10 in Bankura, 8 in Burdwan, and 5 in Beerbhoom. The number of girls under instruction in schools has increased almost in every district, and very considerably in Burdwan, where the old plan of inviting girls to attend boys' schools has been re-introduced. Option has been given to every guru to open a girls' class in connection with his patshala. The guru gets a reward of two annas a month for every girl in attendance, who shows progress. Sixteen girls are reported to be in the middle stage of instruction, and 297 in the upper primary stage. The course of studies pursued in girls' schools has been fixed generally in reference to the standards of girls' scholarship examinations prescribed by the Utterparh Hitakari Sabha, with the concurrence of the Circle Inspector. For the encouragement of girls' schools, five scholarships, debitable to the primary allotment, have been created in Bankurah. In Burdwan one upper primary scholarship has been split into one girls' scholarship of Rs. 2 a month and four of Re. 1 a month; these scholarships are awarded on the results of the examinations held by the Hitakari Sabha. In Midnapore, one middle scholarship has been divided into eight girls' scholarships; seven of these were awarded last year. In Hooghly, one primary scholarship has been set aside for rewarding the best girl in the schools not affiliated to the Hitakari Sabha. Last year no girl was found qualified to take up the scholarship. The Hitakari Sabha have not yet published the results of the last examination held by them.

241. In the Rajshahye division, the schools rose from 34 to 53, and their pupils from 749 to 1,032. Girls in boys' schools rose from 683 to 905, so that the total number under instruction rose from 1,432 to 1,937. The number of girls reading in boys' schools is very nearly as great as the number of girls in schools specially intended for them. Rungpore shows the largest advance from nine schools with 159 pupils, to 18 with 268 pupils. Of the total number of girls under instruction, 62 are reading in middle schools and 112 in upper primary schools. Dr. Martin says that, on the whole, female education is in its infancy, and much cannot be looked for for sometime to come. One girl for the first time in this division passed the upper primary scholarship examination.

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She appeared from the Rungpore girls' school, and passed in the third division; a scholarship was awarded to her. In the town of Beauleah, zenana instruction is given in five or six families by an English lady.

242. In the Dacca division, the only Government school for girls is the Eden female school in the town of Dacca. It is attended by 191 girls, and it passed three candidates at the upper and three at the lower primary scholarship examination. The total number of girls' schools increased from 219 to 552, and their pupils from 3,530 to 8,162, showing a gain of 333 schools and 4,632 pupils reading in them. Girls in boys' schools rose from 4,573 to 7,309, showing an increase of 2,736. The number of girls under instruction, excluding 593 boys reading in girls' schools, has thus altogether increased by 6,809, being a gain of 54 per cent upon the number returned for 1881-82. Of the girls, three are in the higher, 16 in the middle, and 94 in the upper primary stage. Of the girls in boys' schools, the great majority read in lower primary schools. At the upper primary scholarship examination of the Dacca district, four girls competed (three of them from the Eden high school), and were successful. They all got scholarships. One girl in Furreedpore and one in Backergunge passed this examination. Out of 93 candidates at the lower primary scholarship examination from the Dacca district, 54 passed, three winning scholarships. In Furreedpore, the candidates numbered 50, of whom 45 passed; one of them with a scholarship. In Backergunge, there were 31 candidates, of whom 15 were successful. In Mymensingh, there were only six candidates, of whom four passed; one getting a scholarship. The Deputy Inspector of Furreedpore remarks that "the result (of the examination of girls) appears much better than that of the boys' examination. The reason is that the questions for the girls were somewhat easier than those set to the boys, and some of the candidates at the girls' examination were adult females of maturer understanding than the boys." Of 15 adults thus examined, four were between 20 and 30 years of age, six between 15 and 20, and five between 13 and 15. One was a widow, two were unmarried Kulin girls, and the rest were married. Most of these belonged to the Gochapara adult female patshala. "One noteworthy feature," says the Deputy Inspector, "was that a mother and her daughter appeared at the same examination, and both, I am happy to say, passed." In connection with the examination of these girls, the Deputy Inspector remarks "that some of them have been known to him and to the Sub-Inspectors from their childhood; and so, although now grown up, they do not feel any delicacy to come and read before us." The widow (aged 25) is preparing herself for the next upper primary scholarship examination. The Deputy Inspector recommends that some subject should be substituted for Euclid, Book I. In Mymensingh, the number of girls under instruction has risen from 1,508 to 5,645—a fact which the Deputy Inspector notices as unprecedented in the history of the district. He also characterises the increase as "really surprising." The measures adopted for increasing the number of girls at school, were a revival of the old deparmental rule, under which an allowance of one rupee a month was paid to a teacher for every five girls under instruction. It is not stated whether the girls and their teachers earn, in addition, the ordinary rewards under the primary system. For less than five girls in a boys' patshala, the guru was allowed an annual reward of a rupee per girl in regular attendance.

243. In the Chittagong division, there were 188 girls' schools, attended by 7,327 girls, inclusive of 5,034 reading in boys' schools, against 183 schools with 4,954 girls of the previous year. The policy generally pursued in the division in respect of girls' schools is to encourage the admission of little girls in boys' patshalas. In Tipperah, the schools have declined from 114 to 108, owing to withdrawal of stipends from inefficient schools, and the pupils have declined from 1,488 to 1,434; but the number attending boys' schools has advanced from 1,265 to 2,218. The Zenana Education Society, Tipperah, which enjoys a grant of Rs. 100 a year, will in future distribute its prizes to deserving girls in communication with the departmental officers. One girl passed the upper and four the lower primary examination; and one of them got a scholarship. In the Chittagong district, two girls passed the lower primary scholarship examination. In Noakholly, nine girls passed the lower primary examination.

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In the Noakholly girls' school, the pundit teaches the advanced girls how to keep accounts and sing verses from the Mahabharut or the Ramayan.

244. In the Patna division, the number of girls' schools rose from 9 to 16, and their pupils from 254 to 391. The number of girls attending boys' schools, however, declined from 2,148 to 1,833, so that the total number of girls under instruction has decreased from 2,402 to 2,224. Of the girls in boys' schools, 23 attended middle and 114 upper primary schools. Of the 1,833 girls in boys' schools, 1,652 are found in the Durbhanga district. Donations amounting to Rs. 1,652 and monthly subscriptions of Rs. 83 have been promised for a girls' school at Arrah, intended for girls of Behari parentage; its establishment will form an era in regard to female education in Behar.

245. In the Bhagulpore division, the number of girls' schools has fallen from 29 to 23, but the number of pupils has increased from 396 to 413. There are also 690 girls in schools for boys, against 518 of the preceding year. Of the pupils in girls' schools 39 are boys. The girls' schools are all aided; nine from the grant-in-aid and the rest from the primary assignment. One lower primary and two upper primary schools in the Sonthal Pergunnahs are under missionary management. Of the 23 schools in the division, 1 is a middle school, 5 are upper primaries, and the rest lower primaries. Of the girls under instruction, 13 belong to the middle and 59 to the upper primary stage. Three girls from Bhagulpore and one from Monghyr passed the upper primary scholarship examination; two of the girls were awarded scholarships. At the lower primary scholarship examination, three out of four girls from Monghyr, passed.

246. In the Chota Nagpore division, the number of schools advanced from 14 to 23, and their pupils from 368 to 644; the increase has taken place chiefly in Singbhoom, which has added seven schools; while Manbhoom and Hazaribagh show an increase of three schools, and Lohardugga a loss of one school. The girls attending boys' schools were 976. The total number of girls under instruction was 1,603, against 1,197 in the previous year. Female education in Singbhoom is indebted to Major Garbett, who encourages the pupils in every possible way. There was not a girl in the middle stage, but 54 are reported as in the upper primary stage. One girl passed the upper and 14 the lower primary scholarship examination. Of the girls under instruction, 204 belonged to the aboriginal races.

247. In Orissa, the schools rose from 33 to 36, and their pupils from 823 to 953. Girls in boys' schools numbered 2,147, against 1,623 of the preceding year. There are two middle English and seven upper primary schools; the two former being schools for Eurasians, and five of the latter being schools for native Christians under missionary management. Only two of the upper primaries are schools for Hindoo girls. Girls' schools are admitted to the reward examinations, but the Joint-Inspector is of the opinion that stipendiary schools for girls should be set up in suitable localities. The old departmental rule of payment at Re. 1 a month for every five girls under instruction should be revived in Orissa. For Euclid and science in the upper primary examination, the Joint-Inspector proposes to substitute needle-work. Of the girls at school, 12 have attained the middle stage and 93 the upper primary stage. Two girls passed the upper and 32 the lower primary scholarship examination. The district of Balasore is considerably ahead of the other two districts in respect of the progress of female education, as it passed 27 out of the 34 candidates, inclusive of 3 for upper primary scholarships. The Balasore Zenana Mission, under the superintendence of Miss Ida Phillips, is doing useful work.

248. The following figures show the stages of instruction reached by 56,361 girls, including Europeans and Eurasians, in schools of organized instruction:—In schools for girls exclusively, 102 are returned as in the high stage, approaching the University Entrance standard, 885 in the middle stage, 1,853 in the upper primary stage, and 8,297 in the higher section, and 15,054 in the lower section, of the lower primary stage. In schools for boys, the numbers are in the middle stage, 70; in the upper primary, 203; in the lower primary, higher section, 5,898; and in the lower section, 23,999.

VIII.—SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

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249. Under this head are noticed institutions for teaching law, medicine, and engineering, as well as surveying schools, industrial schools, normal schools, the School of Art, and schools of Oriental learning. The usual statistics are given in the following table:—

Statement of attendance and expenditure in schools for special instruction in 1882-83.

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average monthly roll number.	Expenditure. From Provincial revenue.	Expenditure. From fees, &c.	Expenditure. Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to Government.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Government Law Schools.									
Presidency College	1	11	82	10,680	6,915	17,595	214 9 2	130 3 11	
Hooghly "	1	30	30	....	2,331	2,331	77 11 2	.. .	
Krishnaghur "	1	6	9	......	633	633	70 5 4	......	
Dacca "	1	40	38	......	2,389	2,589	62 13 10	......	Surplus . Rs. 1,066 A. 0 P. 0
Patna "	1	32	29	......	2,400	2,400	82 12 1	......	Do. ... 468 0 0
Rajshahye "	1	12	13	......	1,338	1,338	102 14 9	....	Do. .. 1,066 3 0
Ravenshaw " Cuttack ...	1	12	6	.. ..	400	400	66 10 8	. ..	
Total ...	7	143	207	10,680	16,106	27,086	130 13 7	51 9 6	Total surplus 2,600 3 0
Unaided Law Schools.									
Metropolitan Institution ...	1	283	279	.....	......	......	......	......	
City College	1	138	125	......	......	......	.	. .	
Total ...	2	421	404	....	... ..	.. ...	.. ..		
Total Law Schools ...	9	564	611	...	...	... ..	.... .	.... .	
Medical College, Calcutta ...	1	126	201	1,56,218	7,715	1,63,933	815 9 4	777 3 3	
Engineering College, Howrah	1	166	149	51,526	5,790	57,316	384 10 8	345 12 11	
Government School of Art, Calcutta.	1	96	90	14,381	2,466	16,847	187 3 0	159 12 7	
Government Vernacular Medical Schools.									
Sealdah	1	140	145	38,027	4,088	42,115	290 7 2	262 4 1	
Patna	1	96	124	15,122	2,363	17,78[illegible]	143 6 10	124 5 11	
Dacca	1	119	130	20,102	2,963	23,065	177 6 9	154 10 1	
Cuttack	1	36	36	4,235	.	4,235	117 10 2	117 10 2	
Total ..	4	391	435	77,786	9,114	87,200	200 7 4	178 13 1	
Unaided Medical School.									
Dacca Homœpathic School ...	1	46	31	. ....	50	50	1 9 9	......	
Government Vernacular Survey Schools.									
Dacca	1	52	43	2,861	404	3,265	75 14 10	66 8 6	
Patna	1	43	27	2,342	242	2,584	95 11 3	86 11 10	
Cuttack	1	51	42	2,279	246	2,525	60 1 10	54 4 2	
Total ...	3	146	112	7,482	892	8,374	74 12 3	66 12 10	
Unaided Survey School.									
Ranchi Surveying School for the training of ameens.	1	16	17	......	84	84	4 15 0	.....	
Government Artisan Schools.									
Ranchi	1	30	26	750	450	1,200	46 2 5	28 13 6	
Dehree	1	72	64	540	... ..	540	8 7 0	8 7 0	
Total ...	2	102	90	1,290	450	1,740	19 5 4	14 5 4	
Unaided Artisan School.									
Nawadi Artisan School in Monghyr.	1	25	24	......	120	120	5 0 0	.... .	

250. Comparing these figures with those of the preceding year, it appears that the number of law students in Government colleges has decreased from 270 to 143. The decrease has been more or less marked in most of the colleges, the Presidency College shewing the largest falling off (from 121 to 11). The Dacca College and the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, show a small increase in the number of pupils. The Metropolitan Institution and the City College, both in Calcutta, which are now affiliated in law to the University,

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have 421 pupils in their law classes, so that the total number of law students is 564 against 460 of the preceding year. The number of students in the Medical College has increased from 117 to 126, but the Engineering College shows a small decline from 170 to 166. All these departments of instruction are connected with the University; the preliminary qualifications required being the B. A. degree for law, the First Arts certificate for medicine, and and the Entrance certificate for engineering. The total number of those reading for a professional career has increased from 747 to 856. The Government School of Art has 96 pupils against 77 in the previous year.

Taking schools of a lower status, the pupils in Government vernacular schools of medicine have advanced from 310 to 391. If we add to these the Dacca Homœpathic school, which has 46 pupils, the number of students in medical schools is 437. The surveying schools at Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack show an increase in the number of their pupils, the total being 146 against 114 of the preceding year.

251. *Law.*—There are seven Government colleges of the first grade, to each of which a law class, preparing for the B. L. degree, is attached. As stated before, the unaided first grade Metropolitan Institution and the second grade City College have now the largest number of law students on their rolls, the lower rates of fees charged by them having drawn off almost all the pupils from the Presidency College. The total expenditure in the law classes of the Government colleges was Rs. 27,086 against Rs. 23,892 in the year before. For the first time, however, the Law Department of the Presidency College has cost Goverment Rs. 10,680 during the year. The lecturers in all the other colleges are paid from fees, which amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 16,406. The question of closing the law class at the Presidency College is now ripe for solution.

The following table shows the results of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law, the number passed being 94 against 67 in the previous year. All the colleges have done fairly, the Presidency College taking the lead as in previous years. The Metropolitan Institution has passed 14 out of its 18 candidates, two of them being in the first division, a decidedly creditable result.

Statement showing the results of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law.

	Number of candidates.	Passed in the— First Division.	Passed in the— Second Division.
Presidency College	65	2	52
Hooghly "	9	...	9
Kishnaghur "	3	...	3
Dacca "	10	2	3
Rajshahye "	2	...	2
Patna "	9	...	7
Metropolitan Institution	18	2	12
Total	116	6	88

In the preceding year, out of 103 candidates, only two passed in the first and 65 in the second division.

252. *Presidency College.*—The number of students on the 31st March was only 11, against 121 on the same date in the previous year, as detailed below :—

	1882.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
3rd-year B.L. class	44	8	......	36
2nd " " "	22	3	......	19
1st " " "	47	......	......	47
2nd " Pleadership class	4	......	......	4
1st " " "	4	......	......	4
Total	121	11	......	110

There is therefore a loss of 110 students in this department, due to the affiliation in law of the Metropolitan Institution and the City College, in both of which the fees charged are at the rates of Rs. 3, Rs. 4, and Rs. 5 for the three classes respectively, while the fee-rate in the Presidency College is Rs. 10 a month in the four higher classes, and Rs. 5 a month in the lowest. Nine of the

students are Hindoos, one is a Mahomedan, and one Christian. The fee-receipts were Rs. 6,915 against Rs. 20,749, and the expenditure Rs. 17,594 against Rs. 18,383 in the previous year. Whether the law classes in the Presidency College will be retained is under consideration.

253. *Hooghly College.*—On the death of the law-lecturer, Baboo Nabin Krishna Mookerjea, M.A., B.L., Baboo Sib Nath Banerjea, M.A., B.L., was appointed in his place.

254. There were 30 students on the 31st March, against 37 of last year; 12 in the first-year class, 8 in the second, and 10 in the third. The law-lecturer is paid by fees up to a limit of Rs. 2,400 a year. The fee-receipts were Rs. 2,331 against Rs. 1,900 of last year.

255. *Dacca College.*—There were 40 students on the 31st March against 38 of last year and 30 of the year before. The steadily increasing numbers attest the popularity of the Law Department. The receipts and expenditure were Rs. 3,462 and Rs. 2,389 against Rs. 3,036 and Rs. 2,370 of the preceding year. Law-books to the value of Rs. 100 were purchased during the year.

256. *Patna College.*—The number of students on the 31st March was 32 against 37 of last year; 14 in the first-year class, 11 in the second, and 7 in the third. Of these, 24 were Biharis and 8 Bengalis; and there were 29 Hindoos and 3 Mahomedans. The fee-receipts were Rs. 2,868, showing a surplus of Rs. 468 after meeting the salary of the lecturer.

257. *Kishnaghur College.*—The number of students was reduced from 12 on the 31st March 1882 to six on the same date of 1883; the falling off is ascribed to the affiliation in law of two private colleges in Calcutta, where lower rates of fees are charged. The fee-receipts were Rs. 633 against Rs. 1,274 of the preceding year.

258. *Rajshahye College.*—The number of students on the last day of the year was 12 against 17 of the previous year. The law-lecturer is paid partly by fees and partly by the interest of an endowment of Rs. 20,000 made by Rani Manmohini Debi of Putia towards the support by the law classes.

259. *Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.*—On the transfer to Krishnagur of the law-lecturer, Baboo Lukhi Narayan Das, M.A., B.L., Mr. E. S. Wilkins, Barrister-at-law, was appointed law-lecturer. This gentleman having resigned during the course of the current year, Baboo Madhu Sudun Das, M.A., B.L., a pleader of the local bar, has been recommended for the appointment.

The number of students on the 31st March was 13 against 8 of last year.

260. *Midnapore College.*—The law classes for higher grade pleaders, which had been held in abeyance for the last few years for want of students, were re-opened in January 1883 with an attendance of 5 students; three in the first-year class and two in the second.

261. *Chittagong College.*—There were on the 31st March two students in the Law Department—one in the first-year pleadership class, and one in the second. The single student in the second-year class passed the senior grade pleadership examination held during the year, and is now practising at the local bar.

262. *Metropolitan Institution.*—The number of students attending the law classes was 283 on the last day of the official year. The fees charged are Rs. 3, Rs. 4, and Rs. 5 for the three classes respectively. This lower rate of fees has drawn a large number of students from the Presidency College.

263. *City College.*—The City College was affiliated in law in January 1883; the number of students on the 31st March was 138,—69 in the first year class, 50 in the second, and 19 in the third. The rate of fees is Rs. 3, Rs. 4, and Rs. 5 respectively as in the Metropolitan Institution.

264. *Medical College.*—The following changes took place in the staff of the College. During the absence of Dr. J. M. Coates, M.D., on privilege leave for three months, Dr. Harvey acted as Principal in addition to his own duties. On the retirement of Dr. E. T. Charles, Dr. Harvey was confirmed in his appointment as Professor of Midwifery in the College, and as Obstetric Physician in the Hospital. Mr. Woods, Professor of Dentistry, took sick leave for four months, and Dr. McConnell went on furlough for seven months. Drs. Mackenzie and Cunningham resumed their duties in the College on their return from leave. Dr. R. C. Chundra took furlough for one year and seven

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months at the close of the session, and Dr. McConnell, on his return from leave, was appointed to act for him as Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, and Second Physician to the Hospital.

All students of the College undergo a course of medical training for five years, though the hospital apprentices read for only three years in the College, their first two years being spent with a regiment. The test for admission to the full five years' College course is the First Arts examination.

At the beginning of the session in June 1882, 117 students rejoined their classes. During its course 111 students were admitted or re-admitted, thus there was a total of 228 students against 238 of last year. Of the 111 students, the 10 who had obtained the highest marks in the University B.A. and F.A. examinations, received free presentations, 64 enrolled themselves as paying students, 28 joined as hospital apprentices, and nine as casual students. At the end of the session, five senior scholars and six paying students passed their final M.B. or L.M.S. examination, 15 hospital apprentices passed and left for regimental duties, while one senior and seven junior scholars, and 54 paying and nine free students ceased to attend. Two hospital apprentices were discharged, two resigned the service, and one died. Thus at the close of the session, the strength of the College classes was 126 against 117 and 123 of the two preceding years.

Of 40 candidates for the First M.B. and L.M.S. examinations, 12 passed, of whom five were placed in the first division. Of 37 candidates for the final examination, 11 passed. Since the first establishment of the English class of this College, 44 years ago, 731 students have obtained degrees and licenses in medicine and surgery. Of these, 26 were from Ceylon.

Five native *dais* passed in midwifery against four of last year. One military and five civil pupil nurses were passed out as midwives.

The College library received considerable addition during the year.

The old museum is under thorough repairs.

265. *Campbell Medical School.*—There were 170 students on the rolls against 149 of the previous year. The session opened with 82 students, and 88 new admissions and re-admissions were made of 65 first-year students, 63 passed for promotion to the second-year class.

Of 44 second-year students who presented themselves for the first diploma examination, 38 passed against 31 of last year. Of the six unsuccessful candidates, five failed in anatomy.

Of 33 students at the final examination, 20 passed against 44 of the previous year. Of the 13 unsuccessful candidates, eight failed in medicine only, two in surgery, and three in other subjects.

266. *Compounders' class.*—There were seven admissions to this class during the year under report against 14 of last year. The decrease is probably due to the holding of half-yearly examinations of students attending the compounders' class.

A special examination was held on the 30th October 1882 of candidates who had compounded and dispensed English medicines for at least three years. At this examination 91 candidates—two Europeans and Eurasians and 89 natives—appeared. One European and 54 native candidates passed.

267. *Dacca Medical School.*—There were at the close of the session 22 students in the third and fourth-year classes, 54 in the second-year, and 43 in the first-year, making a total of 119 against 97 of the previous year. Of these, 25 were vernacular scholars, eight held medical scholarships, and 11 were free students.

Sixteen out of a total of 22 candidates passed the final diploma examination against 14 of last year.

Thirty-nine out of 54 passed the junior diploma examination.

At the compounder examination there were eight candidates, of whom five passed.

268. *Temple Medical School, Bankipore.*—There were at the beginning of the session 157 students, two belonging to the military and 155 to the civil class. Both the military students were in the third-year class. The civil class consisted of 34 fourth and third-year, 36 second-year, and 85 first-year students. Four students of the second-year class were struck off for

default in payment of school fees, and 28 of the first-year class left. Thus there were at the end of the season 123 civil students against 99 of last year.

Both the military students passed the final examination.

Of 34 fourth and third-year students, 26 passed the final diploma examination against 19 of the preceding year. Of 32 second-year students, 21 passed the junior examination against 32 of last year.

269. *Cuttack Medical School.*—There were 36 students on the rolls against 30 of last year, 13 in the first-year class, 10 in the second, and 13 in the third.

Ten candidates presented themselves for the first diploma examination, and eight passed against eleven of last year.

Of 13 candidates for the final diploma examination, twelve passed against five of the preceding year and six of the year before.

ENGINEERING.

270. *Seebpore Engineering College.*—The following changes took place in the staff of the College.

On the return from furlough of Mr. S. F. Downing, the Principal, in January, Mr. J. S. Slater proceeded to Europe on 18 months' leave. Baboo Surendra Kumar Bose, Assistant Teacher of Drawing, taking leave for six months, Baboo Radha Kumar Guha was appointed to act for him.

Engineer Department.—There were on the 1st April 1882, 66 students on the rolls; 30 in the first-year class, 14 in the second, 16 in the third, and six in the fourth. Five out of six students in the fourth-year class went up for the L. C. E. examination in May, and only one passed. All the 16 students of the third-year passed for promotion to the fourth-year. Six students of the second-year were promoted to the third-year, of whom one obtained employment. The first-year class, since reduced to 19, appeared at the annual examination in january, and 12 passed. There were three re-admissions and one withdrawal, so that the number in the second year amounted to 14. The number in the first year was 26—24 new admissions, six re-admissions, and four withdrawals, thus making up a total of 61 on the last day of the official year.

Apprentice Department.—The number of students on the 1st April 1882 was 104—56 in the first-year class, 18 in the second, 18 in the third, and 12 in the fourth. All the 12 students of the fourth-year passed the final examination. Thirteen students of the third-year were promoted to the fourth year. These together with two failed. Dehree students, who were promoted as a special case, increased the number to 15 in the fourth-year. Eleven students of the second-year passed for promotion to the third-year, and there were two re-admissions, thus making the number in the third-year 13. Thirty-six students of the first-year were promoted to the second-year. These, together with four re-admissions, made up a total of 50 in the second-year. The strength of the first-year was 37—23 new admissions and 14 re-admissions, thus the total number on the 31st March last was 105.

271. *Survey operations.*—The second and third-year engineer classes went to Muddaporo for the annual survey works. The first-year engineer class and the second and third-year apprentice classes were instructed in surveying during the cold season.

The drawing school with attached lecture-rooms was completed during the year. The new buildings for native students are in course of erection. Steps are also being taken to improve the sanitary condition of the College premises and the adjoining grounds.

The health of the College was fair. The athletic club is much in the same state as last year. The volunteer corps is in a flourshing condition.

The library has been considerably enlarged during the year.

The conduct and progress of the students in the workshops have been satisfactory.

The contract of the boarding arrangements for the Christian students was transferred from the Public Works to the Education Department. A native mess, under the control of the college authorities, was also opened during the year. The total number on the mess roll was 153—83 native and 70 Christians. The Board of visitors met thrice during the year, and transacted the business brought before them.

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272. *Public Works Department Examination.*—The subjoined table shows the number of candidates from the Seebpore College, and the number that passed the various tests for employments in the Public Works Department:—

Examination.	August 1882.		February 1883.	
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
For Assistant Engineer grade	2	1	......	......
" Sub-Engineer grade	......	......	......	......
" Overseer "	1	1	......	......
" Sub-Overseer "	......	......	1	1
" Accountant "	60	25	56	24

On the result of the departmental and college examinations, one certificate was issued for the grade of Assistant Engineer, two for that of overseer, one of sub-overseer, and 49 of accountant.

273. *Dacca Survey School.*—There were on the 31st March 52 students against 42 of the preceding year, 35 in the first-year class, and 17 in the second. Of 23 candidates who appeared at the annual examination, of the first-year class 16 were considered eligible for promotion. For the final examination, 15 students presented themselves, and nine passed. The receipts for fees were Rs. 401 against Rs. 380 of last year, and the expenditure Rs 3,264 against Rs. 2,899. The increased expenditure was due to the survey school, which was hitherto held in the college buildings, being removed to a rented house during the year under review.

There is a great demand for the passed students of the Dacca Survey School in connection with the State Railway Surveys, that are going on at Dacca and Mymensingh.

274. *Patna Survey School.*—There were on the 31st March 43 students against 29 of last year, 33 Hindoos and 10 Mahomedans.

Twelve out of sixteen students of the first-year were promoted to the second-year. All the nine students of the second-year class passed the final examination. The receipts for fees were Rs. 242 against Rs. 184 of last year, and the expenditure Rs. 2,584 against Rs. 2,438. There is an increased demand for the passed pupils of the Patna Survey School—a fact that has added to the popularity of the institution.

Cuttack Survey School.—The number of students increased from 43 on the 31st March 1882 to 51 on the same date of 1883. The charge of educating three of these students is paid by private liberality.

Of 28 students who appeared at the annual examination of the first-year class, 18 were promoted to the second-year. The results of the final examination were fairly satisfactory.

The fee-receipts were Rs. 246, and the expenditure Rs. 2,525.

A survey class was opened at *Ranchi* during the year under report for training up *ameens* for employment in the Chota Nagpore estate, and also in the road cess and other local works. It is supported from municipal funds, and is attended by Native Christians. The work of instruction is carried on during his leisure hours by Baboo Kesab Lal Bose, second master of the Ranchi zilla school, and lately an officer of the Public Works Department, for which he is allowed an additional remuneration. There were 16 students on the rolls on the 31st March. The total expenditure was Rs. 85.

275. *The Dehree Industrial School.*—This is really a middle vernacular school for the education of the children of the work people at Dehree, though other children of the neighbourhood are also allowed to attend. The number on the roll was 72 against 61. Of these, 57 are Hindus and 15 Mahomedans. The cost to Government in the Public Works Department was Rs. 540. Two students went up to the middle vernacular scholarship examination, but neither passed. The general management of the school is good.

276. *Patna Industrial School.*—This school has been lately re-opened. It has furnished no returns.

277. *Ranchi Industrial School.*—This is an aided school under the Berlin Mission. The number of students was 30 against 27 of the preceding year. The pupils receive monthly stipends of one or two rupees, and are trained in blacksmith's work and carpentry, besides reading, writing, and arithmetic. The total

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expenditure was Rs. 1,200, of which Rs. 750 was paid by Government and Rs. 450 realized for the sale proceeds of articles manufactured at the workshop attached to the school, against a total of Rs. 1,180, of which Rs. 780 was paid by Government in the previous year. Both the Commissioner and the Inspector recommend that in order to increase the usefulness of the institution, it should be placed in charge of a trained mechanic. At present the work now turned out is of the most ordinary kind.

278. *The Artizan School at Nawadi in Monghyr.*—This school is supported by the East Indian Railway Company at a cost of Rs. 120 per annum. It had 25 pupils, who were the sons of the railway employés.

279. *Jamalpore Workshop.*—There is a workshop of the East Indian Railway Company at Jamalpore, serving the purpose of a training school for artizans.

280. *School of Art.*—During the absence on leave to Europe of the permanent Principal Mr. Locke, Mr. Schaumburg has been in charge of the institution. The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1883 was 96 against 77 of the previous year. Of these 14 were in the architectural drawing class, 4 in the modelling, 4 in the wood-engraving, 6 in the water-colour painting, 24 in the cast-drawing, and 28 in the elementary class, besides 16 in the new classes opened by Mr. Schaumburg, namely 3 in the oil-painting class, 2 in the decorative painting, 3 in the landscape painting, and 8 in the lithographing class. The fee receipts were Rs. 2,466, and the total expenditure Rs. 16,847 against Rs. 1,958 and Rs. 22,020 respectively of the year before. The school continues to maintain its high standard of efficiency. Classes for two new branches of art industry, namely wood-carving and stone-cutting, which were proposed by the Officiating Principal last year, have not been opened for want of funds. Mr. Schaumburg, however, states that wood-carving and metal-chasing are now going on in connection with the forthcoming Exhibition, and that though the workmen employed are hired artizans, the designs are made entirely by the students of the school. There is one more class of art industry, viz., pottery, which though temporarily attempted for the purposes of the Exhibition, will, the Principal hopes, be retained permanently without any additional expenditure.

281. *Art Gallery.*—No additions have been made to the Art Gallery during the year. European ladies and gentlemen as well as native students, have availed themselves of the facilities afforded by the collection to improve their studios by copying some of the paintings. The expenditure was Rs. 4,706, and the balance in hand for the purchase of works of Art amounts to Rs. 5,294. The gallery was open to the public for 155 days during the year. The number of visitors was 4,018, of whom 589 were Europeans and Eurasians, 311 were Mahomedans, and 3,118 were Hindus.

282. *Government Normal Schools.*—There are now 15 Government normal schools, including a small training class at Ghatsila in Singbhoom. The first grade schools are those of Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Chittagong, Rungpore, Patna, Ranchi, and Cuttack; the third grade schools are at Julpigoree, Motihari, Chyebassa, Palamow, Balasore, and Pooree. There are no schools of the second grade.

283. The following is the result of the Vernacular Mastership examination of 1882 for the pupils of first grade normal schools. Those at Cuttack Patna, and Ranchi, in which the medium of instruction is other than Bengali are not included in the common examination:—

Vernacular Mastership Examination, 1882.

Names of Schools.	First Grade Certificates.					Second Grade Certificates.					Third Grade Certificates.					Total.	
	Number of candidates.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total passed.	Number of candidates.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total passed.	Number of candidates.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total passed.	Candidate.	Passed.
Hooghly	18	2	4	7	13	42	...	5	23	28	26	...	6	15	21	86	62
Calcutta	12	...	3	5	8	20	...	8	4	12	28	...	8	15	23	60	43
Dacca	16	...	4	12	16	17	...	1	13	14	22	...	6	13	19	55	49
Chittagong	7	...	2	5	7	11	...	1	4	5	12	...	3	6	9	30	21
Rungpore	8	...	4	4	8	12	...	2	9	11	19	...	10	7	17	39	36
Private students... ...	6	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	15	...	1	3	4	22	4
Total ...	67	2	17	33	52	103	...	17	53	70	122	...	34	50	93	292	215

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In 1881, 218 candidates passed out of 251. In 1882, while the number of candidates was 292, the number of successful candidates was only 215. The Hooghly Normal School, though still occupying the first place among normal schools, passed 62 only out of its 86 candidates. The Calcutta Normal School passed 43 out of 60 candidates, and the Dacca School 49 out of 55. The Rungpore Normal School did very creditably, 36 out of its 39 candidates being successful. Although the stipend allowance has been increased in some of the schools, the present demand for trained teachers is so large as to render further increase in the allowance absolutely necessary.

284. The following statement shows the outturn of all Government normal schools of the first and third grades, including those first grade schools that were not subjected to the common examination. The number of students declared qualified for the post of head vernacular teacher of a middle school was only 70, and the demand for the services of trained teachers was so large that all who passed at once received employment. The fact is, as stated in last report, our normal schools cannot turn out teachers enough to meet the requirements of middle schools, especially in Behar:—

Names of schools.	Number of pupils who obtained certificates during the year.			
	First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Total.
Pundit Department.				
1. Hooghly Normal School	13	28	20	61
2. Calcutta ditto	8	12	23	43
3. Dacca ditto	16	14	19	49
4. Chittagong ditto	7	5	9	21
5. Rungpore ditto	8	11	16	35
6. Patna ditto	8	13	......	21
7. Cuttack ditto	8	5	11	24
8. Ranchi ditto	2	1	4	7
Total ...	70	89	102	261
Guru Department.				
1. Julpigoree Normal School	.....	......	......	5*
2. Chyebassa ditto	8	11	......	19
3. Ranchi ditto	14	4	6	24
4. Motihari ditto	11	14	5	30
5. Palamow ditto	......	......	......	23*
6. Balasore ditto	11	19	.....	30
7. Pooree ditto	3	11	......	14
8. Cuttack ditto	15	26	......	41
9. Rungpore ditto	1	9	7	17
Total ..	63	94	18	203

* Grade of certificates not stated.

285. *Hooghly Normal School.*—On the 31st March last there were 112 students, including 98 boarders, against 102 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. Of these, four hold middle vernacular scholarships, 13 are fee-paying students, and the remaining 95 hold normal school scholarships of Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 a month. Of the total number of students, 36 are from Burdwan, 12 from Hooghly, 10 from Howrah, 8 from Beerbhoom, 11 from Bankura, 18 from Midnapore, and the rest from districts outside the Burdwan Division. The school maintains its position as the first institution of the kind in Bengal.

During the year under report, 20 of the passed students of the Hooghly Normal School obtained employment in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. The demand for the services of trained teachers continues to be in excess of the supply.

286. *Calcutta Normal School.*—There were on the 31st March last 68 students against 63 of the preceding year. Of these, 13 are from the 24-Pergunnahs, six from Jessore, five from Nuddea, two from Khoolna, and the rest from districts outside the Presidency Division. Of 50 candidates at the mastership and Normal school examination, 43 passed against 37 of last year. The head-master recommends the introduction of English into the Normal school course, and an increase in the stipendiary grant from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 a month, in order to meet the growing wants of the school.

287. *Dacca Normal School.*—The number of students rose from 64 on the 31st March 1882 to 76 on the same date of 1883; 42 being in the first-year class, 20 in the second-year, and 14 in the third-year. Of the total number of pupils, 34 are from Dacca, 22 from Backergunge, seven from Furreedpore, six from Mymensingh, four from Tipperah, and the rest from districts outside the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. The result of the annual examination

was very satisfactory. The Dacca Normal School is in a fair way to regain its former position.

288. *Chittagong Normal School.*—The number of students on the 31st March was 43 against 42 in the previous year. Of these, 38 are from Chittagong, three from Noakholly, and one each from Tipperah and Dacca. All the students, except five, were Hindus, one being a Bhuddist and four Mahommedans. Eight of the passed students left the school with appointments. Of the 43 students, 21 held scholarships and 22 paid fees. The school is in a satisfactory condition.

289. *Rungpore Normal School.*—There were 41 students on the 31st March, against 43 of the previous year; 14 in the first-year class, 16 in the second-year, and 11 in the third-year. Of the total number of pupils, 27 are Hindus and 14 Mahomedans. Ten came from Pubna, 10 from Rajshahye, six from Rungpore, three from Bogra, and the rest from districts outside the Rajshahye Division.

290. *Patna Normal School.*—The Patna Normal School is the only school of its kind to which an English department is attached. The number of students on the 31st March last was 105, including 45 boarders, against 93 of the previous year, 84 belonging to the vernacular, and 21 to the English department. Of the total number of students, 34 are from Patna, 21 from Sarun, 18 from Shahabad, 10 from Mozufferpore, eight from Gya, seven from Monghyr, three from Durbhunga, and two from each of the districts of Chumparun and Bhagulpore. Ninety-three are Hindoos, and 12 Mahomedans. Seven students of the English and 15 of the vernacular department obtained appointments during the year. The result of the annual examination was fair. Twenty-one students of the vernacular and eight of the English department obtained pass certificates.

291. *Cuttack Normal School.*—There were on the 31st March 59 students against the same number of last year, 33 belonging to the pundit and the rest to the guru department. Of the 33 pupils attending the pundit department, 27 hold scholarships, and the rest pay fees. Nineteen of these are Brahmins—a fact showing that the Ooriya Brahmins take readily to the occupation of a teacher. Two students from the Kondmals have for the first time joined the Cuttack Normal School. Twenty-four candidates from the pundit department passed the examination for certificates against 25 of the preceding year, eight for the first grade, five for the second, and 11 for the third. The school is rising in popularity and usefulness.

292. *Ranchi Normal School.*—The Ranchi Normal School had 68 students on the rolls against 56 of last year, 30 belonging to the pundit and 38 to the guru department, against 27 and 29, in all 56 in the two departments in the previous year. Of the total number of pupils, 42 are Hindoos, 12 Christians, 8 Kols, and 6 Mahomedans. At the annual examination held in December, two candidates from the third year, two from the second year, and seven from the first-year class competed, of whom two, one, and four respectively were successful. The question of reorganizing the Ranchi Normal School on an improved basis is under consideration.

293. *Julpigoree Normal School.*—The third grade normal school at Julpigoree was permitted to open a first-year pundit class during the year under review. The number of students attending the class was five, all of whom had passed the vernacular scholarship examination.

294. The *Motihari Normal School* had an attendance of 20 pupils, and cost Government Rs 1,242 in the year. It turned out 30 gurus, of whom 25 received appointments in patshalas. Of the 20 pupils on the roll, the Assistant Inspector found only eight who were real gurus. Both the Magistrate and the Inspector seem alive to the necessity of reform in the management of the institution.

295. The *normal schools at Pooree and Balasore* had respectively 15 and 16 names on their rolls at the close of the year. The Balasore school is reported to be efficient, but the management of the Pooree school is said to be indifferent. The Joint-Inspector states that as the number of untrained gurus in Orissa is about 8,000, these schools should either be abandoned or considerably strengthened so as to be able to meet the object for which they were intended. The Pooree school passed out 140, the Balasore school 30 gurus.

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296. The *Palamow Normal School* had 17 pupils on the rolls, against 12 of the preceding year. It turned out 23 pupils, and is reported to be more successfully worked than the guru class at the Ranchi Normal School.

297. The *Chyebassa Normal School* had 21 pupils against 23. Of these 14 were Hindoos, two Tamariahs, and one Gond. There were 13 stipendiary pupils, of whom nine were actual gurus. The total expenditure was Rs. 662. The school turned out 11 gurus. The school is said to be ably managed by the head-master.

298. The *Ghatsila* training class is attached to the local vernacular school, and is supported out of the savings of the Chyebassa Normal School. The expenditure was Rs. 177, and the school turned out eight gurus. This cheap class meets the requirements of Dhalbhum, the vernacular of which is Bengali.

299. AIDED NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS. *The Sonthal Normal School.*—The aided normal school at Bhimpore, in the district of Midnapore, consists of a male and a female department. There were in the male department 57 students, and in the female department 29, against 49 and 30 respectively of last year. Of the total number of pupils, 55 are Sonthals, 27 Native Christians, and 4 Hindoos. The course of studies in the highest class is much the same as that prescribed for the middle vernacular scholarship examination. The passed students of this school find employment in the jungle schools under the American missionaries on salaries ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 a month.

300. *Krishnagar Normal School.*—This is a special school under the Church Mission Society for the training of teachers for the Mission schools of the middle vernacular and primary classes. The Government grant is Rs. 132-8 a month. The number of students on the 31st March was 27 against 30 of the previous year. All the pupils are Native Christians, and 17 of them learn both English and Bengali. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor visited the school in September last.

301. *Ranchi Mission School.*—This school is under the Berlin Mission. It had 255 students on the rolls on the 31st March last, against 214 of the preceding year, showing an increase of 41 pupils. The pupils are all Native Christians, belonging to the poorer classes of the society. The school-house, furniture, and appliances are all of the best description, and the management and discipline highly satisfactory. The teaching staff is strong and efficient.

302. *The Darjeeling Mission School.*—Of this school no report has been received.

303. *Aided Normal Schools for Mistresses.*—Of these there are two with pupils, the Free Church Normal School for natives, and the Church of England Zenana Mission Normal School for Eurasians, both in Calcutta. The former, besides its special work as a training school, has achieved great success in the Entrance and First Arts examinations. In the latter Eurasian girls are trained to become teachers in native schools and zenanas. They pay Rs. 15 a month for board and instruction.

304. GOVERNMENT MADRASSAS.—The following is a comparative statement of the attendance and expenditure of madrassas for the last two years. The Calcutta Madrassa is maintained from provincial revenues; the others from the Mohsin Fund. The yearly assignments to the latter are to Dacca, Rs. 10,000; Rajshahye, Rs. 7,000; Chittagong, Rs. 7,000; and Hooghly, Rs. 4,000:—

Madrassas.	Number of pupils in		Receipts from Government.		Total expenditure.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta (Arabic Department) ...	253	252	11,632	10,702	12,791	11,970
Hooghly	43	40	...	...	7,448	2,488
Rajshahye ...	87	127	...	...	6,825	7,522
Dacca	332	338	...	...	11,654	12,648
Chittagong ...	314	382	...	...	8,583	8,687
Total ...	1,089	1,139	11,632	10,702	48,513	43,315

305. The distribution of the income arising from the Mohsin Endowment Fund is shown below, together with the actual expenditure in the year:—

Statements of assignment from the Mohsin Fund.

Fund.	Assignment.	Expenditure.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Assignments of Madrassas	28,780	38,443	2	2
Ditto for part payment of fees in colleges and schools, and of Arabic and Persian teachers	18,790			
Mohsin scholarships	9,702	10,880	10	3
Miscellaneous	70	......		
Total ...	56,412	49,323	12	5

306. The central examination of all the madrassas was held in December 1882. The comparative results are given in the following table:—

Madrassas.	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Calcutta	70	32	5	16	53
Dacca	28	7	6	6	19
Chittagong	50	8	3	10	21
Rajshahye	12	2	3	4	9
Hooghly	12	2	4	3	9
Total ...	172	51	21	39	111

307. The following table gives the results of the examination in further detail:—

Central Examination of Madrassas, 1882.

Classes.	Madrassas.	Number of candidates.	Number who passed in— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total number passed.
Fourth-year class	Calcutta	......	13	......	1	14
	Dacca	......	4	2	1	7
	Chittagong	.	4	1	3	8
	Rajshahye	......	1	......	1	2
Third-year class	Calcutta	......	8	2	6	16
	Dacca	......	1	1	1	3
	Chittagong	......	2	1	2	5
	Rajshahye	......	......	1	1	2
	Hooghly	......	2	2	......	4
Second-year class	Calcutta	......	5	1	3	9
	Dacca	......	1	1	3	5
	Chittagong	......	......	......	2	2
	Rajshahye	......	......	1	2	3
	Hooghly	......	......	......	2	2
First-year class	Calcutta	......	6	2	6	14
	Dacca	......	1	2	1	4
	Chittagong	......	2	1	3	6
	Rajshahye	......	1	1	......	2
	Hooghly	......	......	2	1	3
	Total ...	172	51	21	30	111

308. Of the 172 candidates, 51 passed in the first division, 21 in the second, and 39 in the third, and 61 failed. This is a very satisfactory result as compared with those of the two previous years, as will be seen from the following statement:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Number present at the examination	165	164	172
Ditto passed in the first division	27	34	51
Ditto ditto second ditto	3	15	21
Ditto ditto third ditto	46	39	39
Ditto failed	89	76	61

309. *Calcutta Madrassa.*—The number of students on the 31st March was 1,116 against 1,123 of last year. Of these, 252 belonged to the Arabic Department, 442 to the Anglo-Persian Department, and 422 to the Colinga Branch

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School. Of the 1,116 pupils, 697 are students of English, and 419 of Oriental languages only. They are distributed as follows:—

Oriental students.

Arabic department	252
Oriental department of the branch school	157
Total ...	419

English students.

Anglo-Persian department	442
English department of the branch school	255
Total ...	697

Two students of the Arabic department and 28 of the Oriental department of the branch school attend classes of the English department for additional instruction, in English. The students of the Arabic department are, without exception, Sunnis. There are 21 Shiahs in the Anglo-Persian department, and six in the branch school.

310. The total expenditure of the Calcutta Madrassa and the branch school was as follows:—

	Rs.
Arabic department	11,970
Anglo-Persian department	17,717
Colinga Branch School	6,941
Total ...	36,628

against Rs. 36,019 of last year. The increase of cost was chiefly due to grade increments in the salaries of teachers.

The fee-receipts were—

	Rs.
Arabic department	1,268
Anglo-Persian department	4,522
Colinga Branch School	1,420
Total ...	7,210

against Rs. 6,541 of the previous year. Taking the Arabic department by itself, the number of students on the 31st March was 252 against 253 of the previous year. The annual examination was, as usual, conducted by the Central Board of Examiners appointed to examine the five Madrassa at Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Rajshahye, and Chittagong. The results of the examination are shown in the annexed table:—

Classes.	Number passed in the—			
	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Fourth senior class ...	13	......	1	14
Third ditto ...	8	2	6	16
Second ditto ...	5	1	3	9
First ditto ...	6	2	6	14
Total ..	32	5	16	53

The lower classes were examined by the teachers of the Madrassa. The result was satisfactory.

Of 14 candidates at the University entrance examination, seven passed; one in the first division, four in the second, and two in the third.

The library is in good order, and received considerable additions during the year.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India presided at the distribution of prizes held in the Madrassa in January last. Medals were liberally awarded, and scholarships endowed by Mahomedan gentlemen in commemoration of His Excellency's visit.

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Orders have since been issued, sanctioning the elevation of the Calcutta Madrassa to the status of a second grade college.

311. *Dacca Madrassa.*—The number of students on the 31st March was 338 against 332 of last year; 136 in the Arabic, and 202 in the English department.

Of 30 candidates at the central examination, 19 passed against 17 out of 30 of the previous year; seven in the first division, six in the second, and six in the third.

The junior classes and the English department were examined locally, and the results were fairly satisfactory.

Of six candidates at the entrance examination, only one passed against three of last year. The unsatisfactory result is ascribed to be variety of causes—the chief being the ravages of cholera at this station.

The fee-receipts were Rs. 2,027 against Rs. 1,332 of last year, and the expenditure, including the boarding charges, was Rs. 12,648.

312. *Rajshahye Madrassa.*—The number of students rose from 87 on the 31st March 1882 to 127 on the same date of 1883—a fact that attests the popularity of the institution. All the districts comprised in the Rajshahye Division, with the exception of Dinagepur and Darjeeling, are represented in the Madrassa.

Of 12 candidates at the central examination, nine passed, against eight of last year, two in the first division, three in the second, and four in the third.

The examination of the junior classes was conducted locally. The result was satisfactory.

Orders have since been issued sanctioning the abolition of the Rajshahye Madrassa and the appropriation of the funds thus set free to the elevation of the Calcutta Madrassa to the status of a second grade college.

The fee-receipts were Rs. 225 against Rs. 181 of last year, and the expenditure, including the boarding charges, Rs. 8,119 against Rs. 7,206. The hostel is in a thriving condition, and the new madrassa building in course of erection.

313. *Chittagong Madrassa.*—The number of students on the 31st March was 382, including 30 boarders, against 314 in the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to the opening of two elementary classes in connection with the Madrassa.

Twenty-one candidates passed the central examination out of a total of 50 against 17 of last year. The junior classes were examined locally, and the results were fair. English is taught only in the junior classes.

The fee-receipts were Rs. 889 against Rs. 747 of the previous year, and the expenditure Rs. 8,687 against Rs. 8,582.

The Superintendent complains of the insufficiency of teachers attached to the Madrassa. The Magistrate supports his views. The proposal of appointing additional teachers should be separately submitted.

314. *Hooghly Madrassa.*—There were on the 31st March last 40 students on the rolls, against 43 of the previous year, 22 in the senior and 18 in the junior department. The results of the last central and annual examinations were fairly satisfactory. Of 17 candidates at the central examination, nine passed against 14 of last year, two in the first division, four in the second, and three in the third.

315. The receipts was Rs. 5,779, including the Mohsin grant of Rs. 5,633, and fees amounting to Rs. 146. The expenditure was Rs. 2,488.

316. *Joraghat Branch Madrassa.*—This school has ceased to be a madrassa, and is now a middle English school, teaching Persian, Bengali, and English.

317. UNAIDED MADRASSAS. *Sitapore Madrassa.*—In accordance with the orders of Government dated the 23rd April 1879, the Sitapore Madrassa in the district of Hooghly was visited in January last by Moulvi Abdul Hai of the Calcutta Madrassa. The number of students on the rolls was 22 against 21 of last year; the number in attendance was 16. Of these 20 were from the district of Hooghly, 1 from Burdwan, and 1 from Maldah. There are three teachers attached to the Madrassa. An Arabic teacher, a Persian and Urdu teacher, and a Bengali teacher of mathematics. The result of the examination held was highly satisfactory.

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318. The other unaided madrassa in the Burdwan Division had each an average number of 20 pupils. The subjects taught are Persian and elementary Arabic.

319. *Madrassa Sultan-i-Oudh.*—The cost of the madrassa Sultan-i-Oudh, in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, was Rs. 36,000. The number of students was 22. It has a strong teaching staff, consisting of a European Principal and five Mahomedan teachers, costing Rs. 905 a month. The pupils are relatives of His Highness the King of Oudh, and the standard reached in the highest class is a little lower than the University course. There is a strong committee of management, of which the Commissioner of the Division, the Agent to the Governor-General, and the Inspector of Schools, are *ex-officio* members.

320. *The Bankipore Madrassa*—Had only 11 students on the rolls.

321. *The Kanakha Madrassa* at Sasseram, in the district of Shahabad, is supported from the proceeds of an endowment established by the Emperor Ferokh Shah, at a cost, last year, of Rs. 7,175. The number of students was 135 against 100 the year before. There are three Arabic and two Persian teachers, and a Hafiz, who teaches the proper intonation of the Koran when committed to memory. A new building is in course of erection, the course of studies is to be the same as in the Government madrassas. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. Caspersz, takes a great interest in the madrassa.

There are two madrassas with 44 pupils in Monghyr, teaching a higher course than ordinary.

322. *Patuakhali Madrassa.*—This institution was established during the year under review. The number of pupils is 17. It is supported by the liberality of some Mahomedan gentlemen in the district of Backergunge.

323. OTHER SCHOOLS.—*Calcutta Music School.*—This school was established in 1871 under the auspices of Raja Sourendra Mohun Tagore, C.I.E., with the object of imparting instruction in Hindu music on scientific principles. In the year 1880 it received a monthly grant of Rs. 25. The number of students is 43 against 52 of the preceding year.

Two music schools were established last year in the district of Bankoora—one at the sudder station, and the other at Bissenpore, with Government grants of Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 respectively, paid from the district primary allotment. These schools are under the management of the local music societies, which are branches of the central academy of music at Calcutta. The chief gurus by turns attend these schools and stay for short periods not exceeding a month at a time. The music schools are also open to the public, who may be admitted on a monthly fee of 8 annas.

324. *Mulajor Sanskrit College.*—The number of pupils was 100 against 58 of the previous year. The Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., takes a lively interest in the institution, which is regularly supervised by Pandit Mohes Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E. The school is very successful at the Sanskrit title examination. The subjects of instruction are grammar, belles lettres, rhetoric, logic, and law. The total cost of the institution during the past year was Rs. 4,656, paid from the proceeds of the endowment made by the late Baboo Prasana Kumar Tagore, C.S.I.

325. *Madhubani Sanskrit School.*—The number of students on the 31st March last was 70 against 59 of the previous year. There are three departments teaching Hindu law, philosophy, and literature, respectively. It receives a monthly grant of Rs. 25.

326. *The Maurbhanj Jubraj School*—Was established for the education of the children of the chiefs of Maurbhanj.

327. *Dacca Homœopathic Private School.*—This school, which numbers 46 students on its rolls, was established by some homœopathic practitioners in January 1883. The expenditure was Rs. 50, and the receipts for fees Rs. 38. The teachers do their work gratuitously.

328. *Sanskrit Title Examination.*—There were 61 candidates against 58 of the preceding year. Of these, 46 passed against 25 of the year before. All the candidates, except four, were Bengalis, three being Uriyas, and one Hindustani. All were Brahmins. Three came from the tols at Benares, one from the

Pooree Sanskrit Vidyalaya, two from the Dhenkanal School, Cuttack, four from the Calcutta Sanskrit College, and 50 from the tols of Lower Bengal, including eight from the Mulajor Sanskrit Vidyalaya, and one was a private student.

The following list shows the subjects in which the candidates presented themselves for examination, the number of candidates, and the number who passed:—

	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
Kavya, or literature...	23	17
Smriti, or law—		
Modern	28	23
Dursana, or philosophy—		
(*a*)—Logic	5	3
(*b*)—Vedanta philosophy	1	1
(*c*)—Sankhya ditto	3	2
(*d*)—Patangala ditto	1	...
Total	61	46

329. The Mulajor Sanskrit Vidyalya did remarkably well at this examination, occupying the first place in the three important subjects of Kavya, Smriti, and Nyaya.

330. Pandit Mohes Chundra Nyayaratna observes that the Sanskrit Title Examination has become a popular institution both in Bengal and the surrounding provinces. Many wealthy Hindoo gentlemen have offered rewards and scholarships for the encouragement of candidates. In addition to the benefactors detailed in last year's report, Baboo Mohini Mohan Ray, a leading pleader of the High Court, has increased the value of his reward of Rs. 40 to be given to a successful teacher of Smriti to Rs. 60. He has also founded two annual rewards of Rs. 60 each, to be given to successful candidates in philosophy and literature respectively, and has offered to found a reward in Hindoo medicine. Baboo Abinash Chundra Mitra, Officiating Sub-Judge, Mozufferpore, has awarded a silver medal to the best candidate from the tol of pandit Krishna Nath Nyayapunchanan of Purbusthali, district Burdwan.

331. *Dacca Saraswat Samaj.*—This is an association of pundits formed at Dacca for the promotion of Sanskrit learning. It receives an annual grant of Rs. 500 from Government to meet a local income of Rs. 1,000. The society bestows titles similar to those conferred on the result of the Sanskrit title examination in Calcutta. The Inspector, Dr Martin, observes that the power assumed by the society to confer titles should be withdrawn, and the candidates from Dacca should compete for the title examination held in Calcutta, in common with candidates from other parts of the country.

332. Agricultural Scholarships.—In accordance with a resolution of the Government of Bengal in 1880, two scholarships were created of the value of £200 a year each, tenable in an English Agricultural College for two years and-a-half by natives of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, who have passed the B. A. examination on the physical side. A grant of Rs. 1,000 was also made to each selected candidate for the voyage to England, with a similar allowance for the return journey. At the third election, the two scholarships were awarded to Baboo Atul Krishna Ray Chowdhuri, M.A., and Baboo Bhopal Chundra Bose, B.A. Both the students had passed the B. A. examination on the physical side, and one of them was at the time of his appointment a lecturer in the Cuttack College. The Government of Bengal, under orders No. 132, dated 27th July 1883, sanctioned the establishment of two scholarships, one of £ 50 and the other of £ 20, tenable at the Agricultural College, Cirencester, for competition by holders of agricultural scholarships from Bengal studying in that college, in order to encourage the study of Veterinary Science.

333. *The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.*—This institution which owes its existence to the indefatigable exertions of Babu Mahendra Lal Sarkar, M.D., was formally opened in July 1876 under the presidency of Sir Richard Temple, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and ever since, lectures have been delivered on physics, chemistry, and astronomy to students and other persons by the Very Revd. Father Lafont, S.J., Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar, Revd. A. dePeneranda, S.J., and Baboo Tara Prasunna Ray, F.C.S., F.J.C. The number of the audience varies from 60 to 100. A system of prizes, medals, and

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scholarships was instituted in 1878. The premises, 210 Bow Bazar Street, were originally acquired by Government at a cost of Rs. 55,000 and conveyed over to the Association for Rs. 30,000. A suitable lecture hall is in course of construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,000, and will probably be completed before December 1883. The total subscriptions realized in aid of the Association amounted a year ago to more than one lakh and eighty thousand rupees. Baboo Kali Kissen Tagore of Calcutta subscribed Rs. 2,500 for the general purposes of the Association, Rs. 25,000 for a laboratory, and Rs. 5,000 in aid of the building fund. The late Maharajah of Puttiala subscribed Rs. 5,000 and the Maharani Sarnamayi of Cossimbazar Rs. 8,000; other noblemen and gentlemen also subscribed very handsome amounts. The institution has a collection of valuable instruments, and when the lecture hall is completed a large addition to the audience is expected.

334. The invested funds of the institution come up to Rs. 70,000, which yield an annual income Rs. 2,800. There are besides subscriptions which amount to about Rs. 150 a month. The lecturers are paid by fees received from the audience. His Excellency the Viceroy laid the foundation-stone of the building on the 13th March 1882, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has consented to be President of the Association.

IX.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

335. The distribution of Government scholarships is subjoined:—

Class of scholarships.	Sanctioned grant.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Senior	24,720	25,160
Junior	45,735	45,583
Middle	53,244	76,948 (Middle to Girls')
Upper primary	15,144	
Lower primary	18,480	
Girls'	1,800	
Engineering	10,680	8,820
Medical	4,800	4,382*
Mohsin	9,072	....
Sanskrit College	2,832	2,709
Art School	1,200	1,200
Total	1,87,707	......

* Exclusive of Rs. 2,696 provided for the Burmese students' scholarships by Government.

336. The above are Government scholarships. A large number of scholarships have also been founded at various times by private munificence, some of which have been placed at the disposal of the University authorities, and others are awarded by this Department on the result of University or departmental examinations. Amongst the earliest of the endowed scholarships are those created from the old Hindu College fund, which consist of the Burdwan scholarship of Rs. 50 a month, the Dwarka Nath Tagore scholarship of Rs. 50, the Bird and Ryan scholarships each of Rs. 40, the Gopi Mohan Tagore scholarship of Rs. 30, and two foundation scholarships of Rs. 30 each, all open to Hindu graduates of the Presidency College reading for the M.A. degree. The Laha scholarships, founded in 1869 by Babu Durga Churun Laha, of Calcutta, come next in order of importance. This gentleman made over to Government half a lakh of rupees for the establishment of one medical, two junior, one senior, and three graduate scholarships, besides free-studentships of the aggregate value of Rs. 251 a month. Among other scholarships founded by individual liberality are the Cowell scholarship, tenable in the Sanskrit College; the Goodeve and the Abdul Gunny scholarships, tenable in the Medical College; the Hara Kumar Tagore Sanskrit and the Prasanna Kumar Tagore Law scholarships, created by the Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I.; the Gobind Prasad senior scholarship, tenable at the Presidency College; the Maharaja of Hill Tiperah scholarship, tenable at any college; the Rani Katyani scholarships, tenable in the Hoogly College; the Hurbullabh Narayan scholarship and the Pearson scholarship, tenable in the Patna College; the Lachman Prasad scholarship, tenable in the Midnapore College; the Dhenkanal and Maurbhanj scholarships, tenable in the Cuttack College;

the Prince of Wales' scholarship, founded by Raja Syama Nund De of Balasore, also tenable in the Cuttack College; the Khetra Nath scholarships and free-studentships, established in connection with the Baraset Government school; the Temple scholarship of Jessore; the Victoria scholarship, Rungpore; the Hurrish Chundra scholarship, Mymensingh; the Stewart Bayley scholarship, and the Eden scholarship, Gya; Rani Madhumati scholarship of Rs. 4; Maharani Sarnamayi's scholarships of Rs. 8, Rs. 7, Rs. 6, and Rs. 4; Khetramani Devi's annual prize of Rs. 60; the Maharaja of Burdwan's two annual scholarships of Rs. 50 each, and two annual rewards of Rs. 50 each, all in connection with the Sanskrit Title examination; the Raja Kali Narayan Ray scholarship of Rs. 20 a month. tenable for one year in the Honour class of the Dacca College; and the Harrison scholarship of Rs. 2 a month, Midnapore; besides a number of others created by public subscriptions as memorials of persons or events. Since April 1882 the following prizes and scholarships have been founded in commemoration of Lord Ripon's visit to the Calcutta Madrassa :—

(1) The Mahomedan Literary Society's Ripon prizes of Rs. 20 each, to be annually awarded to such Mahomedan students of the Lower Provinces as pass the Entrance examination without getting any scholarship (preference being given to pupils of the Calcutta Madrassa); capital fund Rs. 1,000. (2) The Calcutta Madrassa Amir-i-Kabir fund of Rs. 15,000, founded by Nawab Shamsah Umrah Amir-i-Kabir Kurshed Sah Bahadur of Hydrabad. (3) Prince Nasiruddin Hyder's Ripon prize of Rs. 12 per annum, to be awarded on the same conditions as the Mahomedan Literary Society's prizes. (4) Prince Mahomud Rohim-uddin's two Ripon prizes of Rs. 20 each; objects same as above. (5) Mirza Abdul Karim Shirazi's Ripon prize of Rs. 12; objects as above. (6) Nawab Abdool Latif Khan's Ripon prize of Rs. 12; objects as above. (7) Syed Ali Khan Bahadur's Ripon scholarship of Rs. 10 a month, open to Mahomedan students in the Lower Provinces, who pass the Entrance examination without getting any other scholarship, preference being given to a student of the Calcutta Madrassa; capital fund Rs. 3,000. (8) Kassim Ali's Ripon prize of Rs. 20; objects same as above. (9) Nawab Zainul Abidir Khan Bahadur's Ripon prize of Rs. 20; objects same as above. (10) National Mahomedan Association scholarship; capital fund Rs. 4,410. (11) Syed Lootuf All Khan's Ripon scholarship fund of Rs. 6,000. Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 a month each tenable for one year and awardable to Mahomedan students, especially of the Patna College, who have passed the Entrance examination without getting scholarships. There are two other funds established in connection with the Calcutta Madrassa. Two donations of Rs. 500 each, one made by the Begum of Bhopal and the other by the Maharaja Scindia, have contributed to the creation of an annual prize of Rs. 40. The Maharaja of Durbhunga has made a donation of Rs. 12,000 to the Calcutta Madrassa, called the Madrassa Durbhunga scholarship fund.

337. The following scholarships and prizes have also been created during the last twelve months:—(1) Syed Abdur Soban Choudri has founded in commensuration of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Bogra two annual scholarships of Rs. 8 each a month, each to be awarded in alternate years to the student of the Bograh zillah school who stands highest at the Entrance examination, but fails to gain a Government scholarship. The scholarships are to be called the Zuludata-u-nissa scholarship and the Latifi-u-nissa scholarship. Three prizes of Rs. 20, 16, and 12 respectively, designated the Thompson prizes, have also been established by the same gentleman (2) Gopal Chandra and Basanta Kumar medals each of Rs. 20 anuually, created by Babu Gopal Chandra Sarkar and awardable to students of the Bhagulpore zillah school. (3) The "Sati scholarship" of Rs. 3 a month, founded by Rai Jadu Nath Mookerjea of Hazaribagh and open to candidates for middle vernacular scholarships. (4) The Ajodhya Ram scholarship of Rs. 5 a month founded by Babu Mahendra Lal Khan of Midnapore and awardable annually to a student of the Midnapore collegiate school who may pass the Entrance examination without a scholarship. (5) The Maharaja Durbhunga scholarship and prizes, established in connection with the Sanskrit Title examination; capital fund Rs. 5,000. There will be a scholarship of the value of Rs. 15 a month, and a prize of Rs. 20 per annum. (6) The Maharaja

SCHOLARSHIP. of Burdwan scholarship; capital fund, Rs. 5,000. Two annual scholarships of Rs. 50 each for students who may be successful in the Sanskrit Title examination, and two rewards of Rs. 50 each open to Sanskrit professors.

338. In addition to the scholarship endowments, there are many invested funds of other kinds created for educational purposes, the chief among them being the Mohsin endowment of Rs. 10,08,000; the Rajshahye College endowment fund yielding Rs. 11,000 a year; the Midnapore College endowment fund with an income of Rs. 3,040; the Kishnaghur College endowment fund yielding Rs. 1,600; the Berhampore College building and hostel funds yielding Rs. 1,120; and the Tikari, Utturpara, and Mozufferpore school funds yielding from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,000 a year. The number of funds under the control of this department exceeds 100.

X.—EMPLOYMENT OF STUDENTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

EMPLOYMENT OF STUDENTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

339. Under this head I have nothing to add to Mr. Croft's remarks of previous years. It was pointed out last year that about two-thirds of the number of University graduates were employed in lines of life other than the service of Government, and that not only the Government in the different departments, but also other large employers of educated men, frequently availed themselves of the services of University graduates. Nor should the services rendered in humbler positions of life by under-graduates be passed over, as these form a much larger number of candidates for employment. That the increased requirements of the public service and of the guaranteed railways and other undertakings are being to a great extent met by men educated in the country is a subject for congratulation, but in the interests of the candidates themselves as well as of the country, it is certainly desirable that they should be employed oftener on productive than on unproductive lines of work.

XI.—SCHOOL-BOOKS.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

340. The Central Text-book Committee received for examination down to 31st August 1883 432 books from various authors, of which 405 have been already more or less fully reported on. The duties assigned to the Committee by the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, dated the 7th January 1883, are not confined to the selection of text-books for the middle scholarship examination standard, but extend practically over the whole field of school literature. In Bengal, the number of books written expressly for school use is very large, and is receiving additions every year, so that the work before the Committee is by no means of an easy character. The Committee, it is understood, have arrived at the conclusion that certain practical recommendations should be submitted for sanction, as a first instalment of what may be looked for in the future. This Committee consists of the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, *ex-officio*, Dr. Rajendro Lal Mitra, Rai Bahadoor, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Bhudeb Mookerjee, C.I.E., Rai Kanai Lal De Bahadoor, Nawab Abdul Latif Khan, Pandit Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., Babu Rajkrishna Mookerjea, M.A., B.L., Babu Surja Kumar Survadhikari, and Dr. Uday Chand Dutt.

341. The Behar committee, as a branch of the Central Committee, consists of Nawab Syed Wilayat Ali Khan, C.I.E., as President, Pandit Chuttu Ram Tewari as member, and the Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle, as member and Secretary. The Committee, with the help of the Corrector's Committee at Bankipore, has done much useful work in examining and approving new books. The following new school-books in Hindi were issued from the Patna press during the year:—

1. Nitipath moral lessons.)
2. Bhugolbodhini (geography of Asia, with detailed knowledge of India).
3. First geography for the use of children.
4. Barnabodh, part I.
5. Ditto, part II.
6. Guruganitshatak, part II (native arithmetic.)
7. Behar Darpan (biography of eminent men of Behar).

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Numbers 1 to 5 are translations from standard Bengali books, and numbers 6 and 7 are new compilations. Numbers 4 and 5 are printed in the new Kaithi type adopted for the province. A large number of books (some of them now in the press) will be issued in the Kaithi character during the current year. A great impetus has been given to the preparation of school-books, of which a few years back there was not one published in the province. The establishment of the Behar Text-book Committee, and the encouragement to publishers rendered possible by the purchase from the primary grant of prize-books by the Magistrates of the several districts, have been attended with the best results. The Assistant Inspector adds that it is to be regretted that some of the translators and compilers have adopted a style which detracts much from the usefulness of their books. He trusts that as more new books are published, and a more active competition is created, the evil will gradually rectify itself. The Assistant Inspector of Chota Nagpore recommends the preparation of a Hindi atlas to meet the requirements of schools.

342. In Orissa, the examination and selection of text-books are entrusted to a Committee consisting of the Joint-Inspector of Schools, *ex-officio*, Babu Madhu Sudan Rao, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cuttack, and Babu Piyari Mohan Acharjea, Manager of the Cuttack Academy, a private institution. The Joint-Inspector reports that the question of supplying maps and atlases for the schools of Orissa h as been solved by local enterprize in a very satisfactory manner. An excellent Uriya atlas, not inferrior in execution to the best production of its kind in Bengali, has recently been published by Kumar Baikunt Nath De of Balasore. Mr. Beadon, the late Magistrate of Balasore, thus speaks of the work in question:—

"This collection of maps appears to me to be excessively creditable to the publisher, Kumar Baikunt Nath De, and the lithographer, and must prove a work of the greatest utility to the students of geography in Orissa. It is, I believe, the first attempt at lithographing maps in the Uriya language, and as such it is a most successful effort, the forerunner, I hope, of improvement. It compares not at all unfavourably with the best production of a similar character in Bengal."

Kumar Baikunt Nath also intends to publish a series of wall-maps for the use of schools in Orissa. A useful manual on agriculture has been published in Uriya, and a Government prize of Rs. 100 has been awarded to the authors.

343. The Calcutta School-book Society, which receives a grant of Rs. 200 a month from Government, serves chiefly as an agency for the distribution of books in the interior, its function as a publishing body having of late years been largely curtailed. Even as a distributing agency, private competition is now doing much of the work originally performed by the Society. In the year 1882, the Society sold in Calcutta and at its 152 agencies in different parts of the country 199,500 books at a price of Rs. 85,300. The Society has, in the 66 years of its existence, accumulated a capital which is now valued at Rs. 1,37,000.

G. BELLETT,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

B.—EDUCATION I.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, for the official year 1882-83.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE.				COLLEGES SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	SECONDARY EDUCATION.		PRIMARY EDUCATION.	SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.								INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.		PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS TO POPULATION.		
Number of districts.	Number of divisions.	Total area.	Total population.		Colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Schools of art.	Medical schools.	Engineering and surveying schools.	Normal schools.	Industrial schools.	Madrasahs.	Other schools.	Total.	Indigenous schools of special instruction.	Grand total.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10*a*	10*b*	10*c*	10*d*	10*e*	10*f*	10*g*	10	11	12	13	14	15
46, including Calcutta.	9	150,603 square miles.	66,691,456	Institutions ... For males ...	33	232	1,733	62 551	1	5	4	20	3	15	7	55	2,869	67,473	·0003	·0025	·09979
				Institutions ... ,, females ...	1	6	46	1,346	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	2	14	1,415	·000008	·00006	·00201
				Total ...	34	238	1,779	63,897	1	5	4	22	3	15	7	57	2,883	68,888	·0003	·0026	·0958
				Scholars ... Males ...	3,752	49,735	100,182	10,66,745	96	437	162	1,067	127	1,449	244	3,582	29,735	1,253,731	·07	·1	1·5
				Scholars ... Females ...	4	871	3,595	51,878	......	......	......	75	......	......	2	77	936	57,361	·001	·005	·07
				Total ...	3,756	50,606	103,777	11,18,623	96	437	162	1,142	127	1,449	246	3,659	30,671	1,311,092	·07	·1	1·6

EDUCATION.—GENE

Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.							Aided Institutions.						
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning— English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning— English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.														
Arts Colleges.														
English	12	1,298*	1,199	1,045	1,260	822	......	5	951	845	692	951	893	......
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training.														
Law	7	143	207	170	143	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Medicine	1	126	201	190	126	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Engineering	1	166	140	133	166	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
SECONDARY EDUCATION.														
High and Middle Schools.														
For boys—														
High schools ... English	51	15,020	14,027	11,457	14,965	6,893	9,352	115	15,956	14,840	11,708	14,811	5,816	10,809
Middle schools ... English	9	1,346	1,258	986	934	290	1,098	500	32,223	29,261	22,486	22,107	270	30,077
Middle schools ... Vernacular... ...	187	10,872	9,897	7,712	1,319	......	10,770	808	43,482	39,931	30,809	3,831	154	43,269
For girls—														
High schools ... English	2	301	293	171	72	12	289	2	252	236	219	252	43	55
Middle schools .. English	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	24	1,990	1,940	1,592	1,987	37	171
Middle schools .. Vernacular... ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	17	754	714	543	21	......	733
PRIMARY EDUCATION.														
Primary Schools.														
For boys—														
Upper primary	10	624	616	398	......	......	624	2,080	74,216	68,505	54,976	466	115	74,190
Lower ditto	8	184	144	103	......	......	184	55,943	960,259	852,627	712,602	598	70,653	921,401
For girls—														
Upper primary	......	......	...	....	......	......	......	192	5,365	5,108	3,883	245	......	5,361
Lower ditto	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,076	16,253	13,787	10,951	108	249	16,213
Schools for special or technical training.														
School of art	1	96	90	68	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Medical schools	4	391	435	362	......	......	391	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Engineering and surveying schools	3	146	112	97	......	......	103	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Normal schools for masters	15	712	639	536	21	408	691	5	384	372	338	97	30	384
ditto for mistresses	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	46	48	48	41	5	41
Industrial schools	2	102	90	72	......	......	102	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Madrassas	5	1,139	952	687	295	1,070	109	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other schools	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	126	97	64	......	70	43
Indigenous Schools of special instruction,														
Pathsalas	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	841	9,905	8,512	7,456	......	10	9,905
Tols	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	485	3,818	3,569	3,129	......	2,815	3
Maktabs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	600	6,546	5,827	5,036	5	5,461	1,519
Total ...	327	32,086	30,609	24,196	19,301	9,495	23,713	62,798	1,172,535	1,046,210	866,552	45,515	96,591	1,114,174

* Inclusive of 58 students of the Sanskrit College, of whom two are reading for the M. A. degree in Sanskrit.

I.—The term classical language in columns 7, 14, 21, and 28 includes

II.—When boys and girls attend the same school, the column of remark

RAL FORM No. 2.

Bengal for the official year 1882-83.

Unaided Institutions under regular inspection: Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendence.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning— English	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Grand total of inst tutions. *	Grand total of scholars on 31st March	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March learning: English	A classical language	A vernacular language	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March: Europeans and Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus	Mahammadans.	Others.	Remarks.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28a	28b	28c	28d	28e	29
6	651	593	510	6"1	(21	.	2.	2 900	2 8(3	2,33C		37	92	2 698	115	28	4 girls.
2	421	404	347	421			9	564	564			2		543	17	2	
...							1	126	1 6			51	2	68		5	
. .		.					1	106	106			64		93	2	7	
66	18 783	16 824	13 903	19 035	C 671	9 80(	232	49 750	47 811	19 380	29 907	1 486	392	43 115	4,459	307	41 girls
145	8,069	7 337	5 826	4,906	137	7 133	6 4	41 (8	28 031	697	38 (08	1 .53	408	34 008	5 766	203	484 ,,
84	4,859	4,317	3,332	307	25	4 859	1 079	5) 21)	5 457	1")	58 898		97	50 611	8,193	312	593 ,,
2	204	281	259	294	29		(	847	618	84	344	526	31	242	5	43	17 boys
5	173	187	161	173			29	2 172	2 100	37	171	1 819	322	3		28	301 ,,
......	.. .	.					17	7"1	21		733	4	87	648	15		
106	8,589	3,305	2 357	113	.	8 517	2 214	78 420	57)	115	78 301	1	613	63 063	12,979	1,773	2,434 girls.
4,386	56 039	50 023	42,676	32	775	55 740	60 337	1 016 482	630	80,409	977,325	6	2 013	076,876	317 956	18,731	26,618 ,,
9	454	429	308			454	201	5 819	245		5,815	8	629	4 904	121	67	80 boys.
69	1,640	1,453	1,106	37	10	1 640	1 145	17,893	140	259	17,853	8	648	13,352	3,775	110	806 ,,
......	. ...	.					1	96	96			2		93	1		
1	46	31	37	.		46	5	437			437		2	346	77	1°	
1	16	17	12		,	16	4	162			119		17	131	14		
.. .	.						20	1 093	118	438	1,075		328	608	67	93	29 girls
.....							2	46	41	5	41	11	35				
1	25	24	19			25	3	127			127		28	61	53	2	
10	310	272	247	33	259	107	15	1,449	328	1,329	216			4	1 445		
3	120	96	70	2	100	6	7	246	2	170	49			2.6			2 ,,
270	3,257	2,850	2,176	15	805	2,802	1 111	13,162	15	875	12,297		5	10,346	2,311	500	449 ,,
397	3,154	2,803	2 288		3,113	154	883	6 972		6,928	167			6 969		3	
290	3,991	3,591	3 246	23	3 484	1 700	890	10 537	28	8,015	3 219			1,499	9,087	1	487 ,,
5,853	105,891	94,898	79,191	25,126	16,069	87,925	68,888	1,311,092	89,942	122,155	1,225,812	5,278	6,579	910 62)	360,388	22,227	{ 81,141 girls in boys' schools. 1,294 boys in girls' schools.

eleven for the B. A. degree in Sanskrit subjects, and the remaining twenty-five for Sanskrit titles.
European and Eastern classical languages
show the number of girls in boys' schools, and the number of boys in girls' schools.

EDUCATION.—GENE

Return of Expenditure on Educational Establishments

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.								Aided Institutions.							
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.		Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2g	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3g	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION																
Arts Colleges.																
English	2,51,743	80	18,618	...	1,02,290	..	8	3,72,739	19,950	...	23,400	21,104	43,641	......	22,000	1,29,104
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																
Law	10,680	..	805	.	15,601	.	...	27,086	...	...	...	....	......	.....	......	......
Medicines	1,56,218	..			7,715	..	...	1,63,933	...	..	.	..	...	......	......	......
Engineering	51,526	...	.	.	5,790	....		57,316	.....	...	...	.....	.	......	......	......
SECONDARY EDUCATION.																
High and Middle Schools.																
For boys—																
High Schools. English ..	1,74,970	.	12,789	8,332	2,81,915	444	4,973	4,86,432	85,655	220	28,245	84,375	2,78,739	9,841	40,453	5,27,528
Middle „ .. ditto ...	28,223	...	...	418	16,788	600	...	46,029	1,61,065	550	1,388	1,52,740	1,21,547	10,405	15,906	4,63,500
Middle „ .. Vernacular	55,272	..	...	6,408	25,249	415	270	87,614	1,05,181	...	388	84,057	98,926	3,147	6,842	2,98,794
For girls—																
High Schools ... English	13,383	...	...	582	3,893	...	.	17,858	4,800	...	......	2,551	44,592	......	...	51,043
Middle „ .. ditto ...	..	...	.	...		..	....	...	38,740	...	4,178	27,294	44,344	120	22,251	1,36,933
Middle „ .. Vernacular	...	...	.....	....		.	..	.	3,962	...	252	5,928	487	520	74	11,232
PRIMARY EDUCATION.																
Primary School (Vernacular.)																
For boys—																
Upper primary	2,391	.	..	...	46	...	...	2,437	1,18,822	735	206	32,332	83,809	1,633	18,285	1,55,8
Lower ditto .	1,012	...	...	....	...	...	......	1,012	4,59,385	2,291	112	1,40,907	12,40,143	3,430	2,07,006	20,53,874
For girls—																
Upper primary ..	...		..	.		.	......	..	30,907	...	6,279	37,057	6,770	940	24,722	1,06,675
Lower ditto	......	...	...	...	...	..	......	...	21,813	...	68	16,892	1,697	975	2,500	43,965
SPECIAL EDUCATION.																
School for Special or Technical Training.																
School of Art	14,381			..	2,466	...	.	16,847	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Medical schools	77,786		140	..	9,068	...	206	87,200	..	..	......	.	...	...	......	......
Engineering and Surveying schools	7,482	..	.		889	..	3	8,374	..	......	.	...	......	....	......	......
Normal schools for masters	65,422		.	.	774	......	352	66,548	4,547	.....	...	9,610	335	......	131	14,623
Ditto for mistresses	..	...			.	......	.		3,625	...	...	5,018	2,495	......	......	11,188
Industrial schools ...	1,290	...		....	...	...	150	1,710	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Madrasahs	10,702		28,053	..	4,555	.	5	43,315	..	..	......	.....	.....	.....	......	......
Other schools	...	...	......		...	...	...	...	334	.....	......	2,109	293	...	......	2,736
INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.																
Indigenous Schools of Special Instruction.																
Pathsalas	.		..	..	...	..	.....	.....	1,131	...	......	27	10,754	......	9,564	21,476
Tols	...		..	...	.	...	...	...	1,580	...	......	1,372	315	8	12,834	16,109
Maktabs	......	.		......		.	......	......	1,045	.....	286	901	11,527	...	7,795	21,557
UNIVERSITY	......	...	......	..	..	...	..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
DIRECTION	......	.	...	..	...	...	...	.....	.....	......	......	......	......	.....	......	......
INSPECTION . .	......		...	..	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	.....	......	......
DISTRICT COMMITTEE ...	..	...	...	..	......	...	.	....	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......
SCHOLARSHIPS .. Colleges ..	.....	..	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......
SCHOLARSHIPS .. Schools ..	......	...	......	.....	......	...	......	...	....	...	......	......	......	......	......	......
BUILDINGS	......	...	...	...	.	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
GRANTS FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE	......		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
MISCELLANEOUS	......	...	......	.....	......	...	.....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total ...	9,32,490	80	60,405	15,740	4,80,039	1,489	6,267	14,86,510	10,62,871	3,796	63,747	6,23,877	19,90,414	31,028	3,90,482	41,66,165

RAL FORM 3.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1882-83.

Unaided Institutions.										Average annual cost of educating each pupil.					
										Government Institution.		Aided Institutions.		Unaided Institution.	
Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total Government expenditure.	Total expenditure from other sources.	Grand total of expenditure.	Percentage on total expenditure.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	Remarks.
4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
......	......	......	......	......	......	2,71,693	2,30,210	5,01,903	6·6	310 13 11	209 15 4	152 13 8	23 9 9	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	10,680	16,406	27,086	·3	130 13 7	51 9 6	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	1,56,218	7,715	1,63,933	2·1	815 9 4	777 3 3	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	51,526	5,790	57,316	·7	384 10 8	345 12 11	......	......	......	
21,617	56,627	2,33,958	1,810	27,719	3,41,713	2,60,634	10,95,057	13,55,691	17·9	34 10 10	12 7 7	35 8 9	5 12 4	20 4 11	
1,595	26,390	21,832	1,262	8,206	59,285	1,89,288	3,79,622	5,68,910	7·5	36 9 0	22 6 11	15 13 5	5 8 0	8 1 3	
14	13,194	5,398	953	4,275	23,834	1,60,756	2,49,516	4,10,272	5·4	8 13 8	5 9 4	7 7 8	2 10 3	5 8 4	
......	......	45,730	......	......	45,730	18,183	97,348	1,15,531	1·5	60 15 2	45 10 9	220 1 6	20 5 5	162 11 10	
1,800	......	10,620	......	252	12,672	38,746	1,10,859	1,49,605	1·9	......	......	70 9 4	19 15 6	67 12 2	
......	......	......	......	......	......	3,962	7,270	11,232	·1	......	......	15 11 8	5 8 9	......	
3	2,705	2,972	444	5,635	11,759	1,21,218	1,48,805	2,70,018	3·5	3 15 3	3 14 1	3 11 8	1 11 9	3 7 10	
31	9,305	83,180	1,006	13,136	1,07,656	4,60,397	17,01,145	21,61,542	28·6	7 0 5	7 0 5	2 6 0	0 8 7	2 2 5	
......	3,192	406	33	......	3,631	30,907	79,399	1,10,306	1·5	......	......	20 14 1	6 0 9	8 7 5	
42	8,209	336	1,133	1,071	10,791	21,833	32,923	54,756	·7	......	......	3 3 0	1 9 4	7 6 9	
......	......	......	......	......	......	14,381	2,466	16,847	·2	187 3 0	159 12 7	......	......	......	
......	12	38	......	......	50	77,786	9,464	87,250	1·1	200 7 4	178 13 1	......	......	1 9 9	
......	......	5	79	......	84	7,482	976	8,458	·1	74 12 3	66 12 10	......	......	4 15 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	69,969	11,202	81,171	1·07	104 2 3	102 6 1	39 4 11	12 3 6	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	3,625	7,513	11,138	·1	......	......	232 0 8	75 8 4	......	
......	120	......	......	......	120	1,290	570	1,860	·02	19 5 4	14 5 4	......	......	5 0 0	
10,225	50	36,021	......	3,000	49,296	10,702	81,909	92,611	1·2	45 7 10	11 3 10	......	......	181 3 8	
4,056	513	237	......	1,331	6,737	334	9,139	9,473	·1	......	......	28 3 3	3 7 1	70 3 10	
......	540	2,695	......	504	3,739	1,131	24,084	25,215	·3	......	......	2 8 4	0 2 1	1 4 11	
441	2,650	268	36	30,134	33,529	1,580	48,058	49,638	·6	......	......	4 8 2	0 7 4	11 15 4	
......	6,059	4,893	224	6,036	12,209	1,045	32,721	33,766	·4	......	......	3 11 2	0 2 10	3 6 4	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	66,160	66,160	·8	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	54,294	......	54,294	·7	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	3,65,015	2,305	3,67,320	4·8	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	18,112	......	18,112	·2	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	89,761	15,178	1,04,939	1·3	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	76,948	3,753	80,701	1·06	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	4,38,698	11,617	4,50,315	5·9	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	600	......	600	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	27,473	5,717	33,190	·4	......	......	......	......	......	
40,494	1,29,563	4,48,897	7,670	96,299	7,22,853	30,56,262	44,94,897	75,51,159	100	......	......	......	......	......	

B.—Education—No. 4.

Statement showing the result of prescribed examinations during the official year 1882-83.

Nature of Examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.			Number of examinees.				Number passed.				Percentage of passed scholars on total number on rolls at beginning of the year.	
	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Arts Colleges—													
Master of Arts	7	3	10	53	17	4	74	31	4	1	36	2·3	·23
Bachelor of Arts	8	5	13	187	194	27	408	82	80	5	167	6·2	5·5
First Examination in Arts	12	12	24	473	603	42	1,118	198	168	4	370	15·1	11·6
Colleges for Professional Training—													
Law—													
Bachelor-of-law	6	1	7	98	18	.....	116	80	14	.....	94	29·6	7·3
Honours-in-law	1	......	1	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	......
Doctor-of-law	1	.....	1	1	.....	......	1	1	......	......	1	......	......
Medicine—													
M. B.	1	......	1	18	......	.....	18	7	......	......	7	5·9	......
First M. B.	1	......	1	40	.....	.....	40	12	......	.....	12	10·2	......
L. M. S.	1	....	1	19	.....	......	19	4	.....	......	4	3·4	......
Honours in Medicine	1	....	1	2	.....	......	2	2	......	......	2	......	......
Engineering—													
L. C. E.	1	......	1	7	......	......	7	2	......	......	2	3·03	......
B. C. E.	1	......	1	1	......	.....	1	1	.....	......	1	......	......
Schools—													
Matriculation ... ... Boys ...	50	157	207	797	1,319	40	2,156	418	518	13	949	2·8	1·6
Matriculation ... ... Girls ...	1	3	4	2	3	.....	5	1	2	......	3	1·	·3
Middle English Scholarship Examination. Boys ..	7	356	363	24	815	55	894	13	434	18	(a)465	·9	1·1
Middle English Scholarship Examination. Girls ..	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	·5	......
Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination. Boys ...	170	874	1,044	617	2,178	1,141	3,936	328	1,074	244	(b)1,646	3·1	2·3
Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination. Girls ..	......	2	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	......	1	......	·2
Upper Primary Scholarship Examination. Boys ..	38	1,636	1,674	100	3,951	204	4,255	54	2,150	82	2,286	6·2	3·1
Upper Primary Scholarship Examination. Girls ..	......	12	12	.....	18	.....	18	.....	11	.....	11	......	·1
Lower Primary Scholarship Examination. Boys ...	13	10,374	10,387	65	39,049	694	39,708	28	16,530	234	16,792	10·9	2·03
Lower Primary Scholarship Examination. Girls ..	......	88	88	......	236	......	236	......	160	......	160	......	1·5
Girls, Scholarship Examination, held by the Hitakari Sabha at Uttarpara.	......	40	40	......	89	......	89	......	49	......	49	......	......

N.B.—In columns 13 and 14, the percentage has been calculated on the total number of pupils on the rolls of all institutions of the class, not of those only which sent candidates to the examination.

(*a*) Exclusive of 24 candidates passed from Middle Vernacular schools.

(*b*) Exclusive of 180 candidates passed from Middle English schools.

ABSTRACT RETURN of the Class of Instruction at the Schools in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1883.

Class of Schools	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising pupils who have reached a standard equivalent to that of admission to the 1st or 2nd class of a school teaching the University Entrance Course.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who are between the high and the upper primary stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising pupils who have passed beyond the primary scholarship, but not beyond the lower vernacular scholarship standard.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising pupils who have not passed beyond the primary scholarship standard. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary Stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Boys' Schools—																				
High English — Government	51	15,020	2,815		2,815	6,790		6,790	2,839		2,839	2,077		2,077	499		499	15,020		15,020
High English — Aided	115	15,956	2,177		2,177	5,769	2	5,771	3,430	11	3,441	3,628	6	3,634	931	2	933	15,935	20	15,956
High English — Unaided	66	18,783	3,449		3,449	6,773	8	6,781	4,536	3	4,539	2,767	2	2,769	1,238	7	1,245	18,763	21	18,783
Middle English — Government	9	1,346				447	12	459	267		267	418	9	427	181	12	193	1,313	33	1,346
Middle English — Aided	500	32,223	10		10	6,759	39	6,798	8,763	50	8,813	10,388	148	10,536	5,948	118	6,066	31,868	355	32,223
Middle English — Unaided	145	8,069				1,097	1	1,098	1,920	5	1,925	2,981	34	3,015	1,975	56	2,031	7,973	96	8,069
Middle Vernacular — Government	157	10,872				2,006		2,006	2,710	6	2,716	3,232	13	3,245	2,861	44	2,905	10,809	63	10,872
Middle Vernacular — Aided	809	43,482	58		58	6,668	3	6,671	9,999	30	10,029	13,834	146	13,980	12,409	335	12,744	42,968	514	43,482
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	84	4,859				572		572	823		823	1,667	5	1,672	1,781	11	1,792	4,843	16	4,859
Upper Primary — Government	19	624				4		4	125		125	285	1	286	209		209	623	1	624
Upper Primary — Aided	2,089	74,216				462	1	463	11,825	57	11,882	30,018	597	30,615	29,589	1,667	31,256	71,894	2,322	74,216
Upper Primary — Unaided	106	3,589				17		17	514		514	1,393	23	1,416	1,554	88	1,642	3,478	111	3,589
Lower Primary — Government	8	184							6		6	82	6	88	85	5	90	173	11	184
Lower Primary — Aided	55,943	960,259				61	4	65	11,841	41	11,882	348,530	4,689	353,219	574,256	20,837	595,093	934,688	25,571	960,259
Lower Primary — Unaided	4,386	56,039							328		328	19,414	219	19,633	35,261	817	36,078	55,003	1,036	56,039
Girls' Schools—																				
High English — Government	2	301		15	15		14	14		17	17		142	142		113	113		301	301
High English — Aided	2	252		17	17		82	82		56	56		71	71		26	26		252	252
High English — Unaided	2	294		70	70		91	91		54	54	10	35	45	7	27	34	17	277	294
Middle English — Government																				
Middle English — Aided	24	1,999				30	276	306	32	417	449	117	522	639	161	444	605	340	1,659	1,999
Middle English — Unaided	5	173				6	34	40	15	29	44	15	31	46	15	28	43	51	122	173
Middle Vernacular — Government																				
Middle Vernacular — Aided	17	754					72	72		136	136		243	243		303	303		754	754
Middle Vernacular — Unaided																				
Upper Primary — Government																				
Upper Primary — Aided	192	5,365					315	315	13	940	953	43	1,726	1,769	23	2,305	2,328	79	5,286	5,365
Upper Primary — Unaided	2	454					1	1		63	63		159	159	1	230	231	1	453	454
Lower Primary — Government																				
Lower Primary — Aided	1,070	16,253							9	84	93	252	4,810	5,062	507	10,591	11,098	768	15,485	16,253
Lower Primary — Unaided	69	1,640								57	57	15	558	573	23	987	1,010	38	1,602	1,640
Total	65,914	1,273,006	8,509	102	8,611	37,461	955	38,416	59,995	2,056	62,051	441,166	14,195	455,361	669,514	39,053	708,567	1,216,645	56,361	1,273,006

Return of social position and occupation of the parents and guardians of pupils at the Schools and Colleges in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1882-83.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	Richer classes of society.	Middle Classes of Society.						Poorer Classes of Society.							Grand Total.
				Government service.	Private service.	Estates.	Profession.	Trades.	Total.	Service.	Agriculture.	Trades.	Skilled labour.	Common labour.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
Arts Colleges—																	
Government	12	1,208	243	274	158	287	145	43	907	46	41	15	...	1	80	183	(a)1,283
Aided	5	951	62	152	248	169	121	115	805	13	......	8	...	...	5	26	(b)898
Unaided	6	651	2	14	32	16	11	2	75	10	20	7	...	...	7	44	(c)121
Professional Colleges—																	
Law (Government)	7	(d)143	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	......
Do. (Unaided)	2	(d)121	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	... ..	......	...	...	...	......	......
Medicine (Government)	1	(d)176	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	... ..	......	...	...	...	......	......
Engineering (Government) ...	1	166	14	67	41	14	9	10	141	5	......	4	...	1	1	11	166
Schools for General Education—																	
For Boys—																	
High English — Government ...	51	15,020	1,674	3,451	1,728	2,405	1,725	1,051	10,360	1,190	750	405	90	44	493	2,986	15,020
High English — Aided ...	115	15,056	689	2,146	2,616	2,199	1,470	1,646	10,077	1,623	1,347	734	243	164	1,079	5,190	15,056
High English — Unaided ...	66	18,783	1,304	2,656	3,348	2,471	2,002	2,064	12,541	2,028	691	1,106	403	194	516	4,938	18,783
Middle English — Government	9	1,346	48	216	153	177	88	156	790	119	131	104	40	73	41	508	1,346
Middle English — Aided ...	500	32,223	615	1,858	3,765	4,170	2,756	2,636	15,185	4,306	5,525	2,567	710	1,165	2,150	16,423	32,223
Middle English — Unaided ...	145	8,069	238	424	977	1,025	556	742	3,724	1,034	1,316	667	218	289	583	4,107	8,069
Middle Vernacular — Government	187	10,872	188	405	628	1,133	615	830	3,611	1,342	2,916	1,287	376	560	592	7,073	10,872
Middle Vernacular — Aided ...	808	43,482	548	1,566	3,487	4,647	2,634	3,275	15,449	5,876	9,690	4,421	1,820	2,226	3,452	27,485	43,482
Middle Vernacular — Unaided ...	84	4,859	75	50	336	524	176	865	1,551	582	1,402	484	208	313	249	3,233	4,859
Upper Primary — Government	19	624		13	13	8	4	2	40	33	300	98	25	35	54	584	624
Upper Primary — Aided ...	2,089	74,216	580	653	2,276	6,827	2,831	4,626	17,213	6,816	29,661	7,874	2,794	4,830	4,448	56,423	74,216
Upper Primary — Unaided ...	106	3,589	36	64	157	262	131	823	937	382	1,197	331	137	236	333	2,616	3,589
Lower Primary — Government	8	184	2		9	13	...	15	37	6	75	12	...	42	10	145	184
Lower Primary — Aided	55,948	960,259	2,235	3,779	16,790	49,991	20,000	41,034	132,404	60,886	510,163	84,734	35,242	79,677	54,829	825,530	960,259
Lower Primary — Unaided ...	4,886	56,039	127	159	837	2,421	960	2,058	6,438	3,325	30,228	4,553	2,967	5,642	2,759	49,474	56,039
For Girls—																	
High English — Government ...	2	301	30	48	31	17	45	51	192	3	......	60	2	4	4	73	301
High English — Aided ...	2	252	26	88	55	14	33	26	216	...	......	......	...	...	10	10	252
High English — Unaided ..	2	294	174	28	51	10	9	22	120	...	.. ..	......	...	...	...	......	294
Middle English — Government ...	...	... ..	...	...	...	...	..	..	......	...	......	......	...	...	..	......	......
Middle English — Aided ...	24	1,999	57	609	258	20	141	129	1,217	210	4	47	2	10	452	725	1,999
Middle English — Unaided ...	5	173	5	71	44	1	20	27	163	5	......	......	...	...	...	5	173
Middle Vernacular — Government ..		......	...	...	...	...	..	...	......	...	... ..	...	...	...	...	......	......
Middle Vernacular — Aided	17	754	41	216	68	55	117	14	470	142	11	23	14	11	42	243	754
Middle Vernacular — Unaided ...		......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	......
Upper Primary — Government ...	...	... .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.... .	......	...	...	...	......	......
Upper Primary — Aided ...	102	5,365	169	785	707	260	492	742	3,076	359	347	327	86	154	847	2,120	5,365
Upper Primary — Unaided ..	9	454	8	65	66	60	42	77	310	13	75	15	28	3	2	136	454
Lower Primary — Government .	..	......	...	...	.	..	...	...	. ....	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	......
Lower Primary — Aided	1,076	16,253	117	541	860	1,592	604	692	4,279	2,345	4,548	1,709	409	1,061	1,695	11,857	16,253
Lower Primary — Unaided	69	1,640	27	122	159	128	74	141	624	197	205	174	64	110	140	980	1,640
Schools for special or technical training	57	3,659	54	267	186	701	214	183	1,551	392	891	151	84	67	423	1,958	(e)3,563
Indigenous schools of special instruction—																	
Pathsalas	1,111	13,162	69	34	200	1,040	268	547	2,089	753	7,514	1,025	407	767	548	11,004	13,162
Tols	882	6,972	28	..	33	613	850	60	1,546	378	3,349	171	7	42	1,451	5,398	6,972
Maktabs	890	10,537	71	210	124	746	383	207	1,760	613	5,733	629	320	729	679	8,703	10,537
Total ..	68,888	1,311,092	9,565	21,031	40,531	83,919	40,426	64,081	249,988	95,031	618,325	113,772	46,650	98,440	77,932	1,050,150	1,309,703

(a) Exclusive of 15 pupils in the Chittagong College not returned.
(b) Exclusive of 58 pupils in the Doveton College not returned.
(c) Exclusive of 530 pupils not returned.
(d) Not returned.
(e) Exclusive of 96 pupils not returned.

Return of Social Position and Income of the Parents and Guardians of Pupils at the Schools and Colleges in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1882-83.

Class of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1883.	Richer classes of society I (income exceeding Rs. 5,000 a year).	Middle Classes II. Income exceeding Rs. 2,000 and not more than Rs. 5,000 a year.	Middle Classes II. Income exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 2,000 a year.	Middle Classes II. Income exceeding Rs. 200 and not more than Rs. 500 a year.	Middle Classes II. Total.	Poorer Classes III. Income exceeding Rs. 100 and not more than Rs. 200 a year.	Poorer Classes III. Income from Rs. 100 downwards.	Poorer Classes III. Total.	Grand Total.
Arts Colleges—											
Government	12	1,298	243	257	385	265	907	81	52	133	(a)1,283
Aided	5	951	62	222	436	147	805	26	.....	26	(b)893
Unaided	6	651	2	2	24	49	75	12	32	44	(c)121
Professional Colleges—											
Law (Government)	7	(d)143	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Do. (unaided)	2	(d)121	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Medicine (Government)	1	(d)126	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Engineering (Government)	1	166	14	53	37	51	141	9	2	11	166
Schools for General Education—											
For boys—											
High English — Government	51	15,020	1,671	2,044	4,312	3,074	10,360	1,931	1,055	2,986	15,020
High English — Aided	115	15,956	680	1,666	3,415	4,996	10,077	3,098	2,092	5,190	15,958
High English — Unaided	66	18,783	1,304	2,753	4,649	5,139	12,541	3,035	1,903	4,938	18,783
Middle English — Government	9	1,316	48	152	284	354	790	210	298	508	1,346
Middle English — Aided	500	32,223	615	1,129	4,636	9,[illegible]	15,185	8,739	7,684	16,423	32,223
Middle English — Unaided	145	8,069	238	481	1,098	2,165	3,724	2,114	1,993	4,107	8,069
Middle Vernacular — Government	187	10,872	188	395	918	2,[illegible]	3,611	3,347	3,726	7,073	10,872
Middle Vernacular — Aided	808	43,482	548	1,315	4,292	9,542	15,149	13,683	13,802	27,485	43,482
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	84	4,859	75	150	318	1,0[illegible]	1,551	[illegible],432	1,801	3,233	4,859
Upper Primary — Government	19	624	...	8	5	27	40	209	375	584	624
Upper Primary — Aided	2,089	74,216	580	1,587	4,559	11,067	17,213	2[illegible],989	30,434	56,423	74,216
Upper Primary — Unaided	106	3,589	36	37	255	645	937	1,020	1,596	2,616	3,589
Lower Primary — Government	8	184	2	......	13	24	37	40	105	145	184
Lower Primary — Aided	55,943	960,259	2,23[illegible]	8,324	30,050	91,120	122,494	30,312	527,184	825,530	960,258
Lower Primary — Unaided	4,386	56,039	127	253	1,513	4,672	6,438	20,062	29,412	49,474	56,039
For girls—											
High English — Government	2	301	36	53	79	60	192	35	38	73	301
High English — Aided	2	252	26	63	141	12	216	......	10	10	252
High English — Unaided	2	294	174	110	10	......	120	......	......	......	294
Middle English — Government	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Middle English — Aided	24	1,999	57	354	507	356	1,217	271	451	725	1,999
Middle English — Unaided	5	173	5	45	55	63	163	4	1	5	173
Middle Vernacular — Government	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Middle Vernacular — Aided	17	754	41	130	188	152	470	136	107	243	754
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Upper Primary — Government	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Upper Primary — Aided	192	5,365	169	564	1,176	1,336	3,076	934	1,186	2,120	5,365
Upper Primary — Unaided	9	454	8	60	97	153	310	33	103	136	454
Lower Primary — Government	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Lower Primary — Aided	1,076	16,253	117	356	1,211	2,712	4,279	4,956	6,901	11,857	16,253
Lower Primary — Unaided	69	1,640	27	85	160	379	624	431	558	989	1,640
Schools for Special or Technical Training—											
Indigenous schools of special instruction	57	3,659	54	132	408	951	1,551	777	1,181	1,958	(e)3,563
Pathsalas	1,111	13,162	69	194	479	1,416	2,089	4,420	6,584	11,004	13,162
Tols	882	6,972	28	44	288	1,214	1,546	2,501	2,807	5,308	6,973
Maktabs	890	10,537	74	211	432	1,117	1,760	3,424	5,279	8,703	10,537
Total	68,888	1,311,092	9,566	25,539	66,440	160,009	249,988	405,304	644,846	1,050,150	1,309,703

(a) Exclusive of 15 pupils in the Chittagong college not returned.
(b) Exclusive of 58 pupils in the Doveton College not returned.
(c) Exclusive of 530 pupils in the Doveton College not returned.
(d) Not returned.
(e) Exclusive of 96 pupils not returned.

Reg. No. 6334J—550—30-11-83.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 22ND JANUARY 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal in 1882-83.

The report is submitted by Mr. Bellett, who officiated as Director of Public Instruction from the 25th December 1882 to the 9th December 1883 during the absence of Mr. Croft, first, on deputation with the Education Commission at Simla, and, subsequently, on privilege leave. There has been considerable delay in its submission, and the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to regard the explanation offered as satisfactory Mr. Rivers Thompson took occasion in the Resolution on the last report, that being the first annual report received after his appointment to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to review in some detail the educational system of the Province, and to record his views on many of the most important questions connected with the working of the Department, for the guidance of all officers concerned in the administration of education. It will, therefore, be unnecessary to deal at the same length with the present report.

2. The number of schools and pupils shown in the returns received for the past year stood thus, as compared with the number in 1881-82 :—

CLASS OF INSTRUCTION.		1882.		1883.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
University ...	Colleges	22	2,745	23	2,900
Secondary ...	High English schools	217	45,597	232	49,759
	Middle " "	627	39,057	654	41,638
	" Vernacular "	1,050	56,441	1,079	59,213
Primary ...	Upper primary schools	1,941	68,593	2,214	78,429
	Lower " "	48,844	812,339	60,337	1,016,482
Special	... ...	4,333(a)	60,850(b)	2,951(c)	35,186(d)
Female	... ...	1,042	21,018	1,398	27,485
	Total ...	58,079	1,106,645	68,888	1,311,092

(a) Inclusive of 4,275 indigenous schools of special instruction.
(b) Ditto of 56,918 pupils attending 4,275 indigenous schools.
(c) Ditto of 2,883 indigenous schools of special instruction.
(d) Ditto of 30,671 pupils attending 2,883 indigenous schools.

The schools increased in the past year by 10,809, and the pupils by 204,447. The advance compares as follows with the increase in each of the preceding five years:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
In 1878, a gain of	4,740	52,049
" 1879 "	7,060	86,307
" 1880 "	6,098	91,323
" 1881 "	8,131	109,459
" 1882 "	10,572	178,156
" 1883 "	10,809	204,447

3. These figures show a gain within the last six years of no less than 47,410 in the number of schools submitting returns to the Department, and of 721,741 in the number of pupils; and, on a comparison of the total number of pupils now reported to be at school (1,253,714 being boys and 57,378 girls) with the number of children of a school-going age throughout the Province, it appears that one out of every four boys and one out of every 89 girls are actually receiving instruction of one kind or another. For reasons which will appear when the subject of primary education is discussed further on, the Lieutenant-Governor does not accept these statistics as an absolutely correct exponent of the present state of education in Bengal, but they undoubtedly afford, after every allowance has been made for institutions of an ephemeral character and children who are but nominally at school, clear evidence of material progress in education in recent years.

4. The statistics in paragraph 2 above will indicate the directions in which progress has been made generally; but some explanations may be given here on a few points. In schools of special instruction there is an apparent loss of 1,382 institutions and 25,664 pupils, but this was mainly, if not entirely, due to the transfer of a large number of indigenous tols and maktabs from this class to the head of primary instruction, to which they properly belong. In schools of special instruction, properly so called, there was an increase of ten institutions and 583 pupils. Female education shows a gain of 356 girls' schools and of 13,836 pupils, in boys' as well as girls' schools. The number of colleges and schools entirely supported by the State was 327, being the same as in the previous year, while the number aided rose from 51,510 to 62,708, and the number receiving no aid whatever declined from 6,242 to 5,853. The large increase in aided schools is attributable to further development of the system of primary education.

5. The total expenditure of the Department from both public funds and private contributions during the past two years was as follows:—

	Year ending 31st March 1882.		Year ending 31st March 1883.	
	Government expenditure. (Net.)	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure. (Net.)	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University ...	......	56,000	......	66,000
Collegiate ...	2,77,000	5,24,000	2,72,000	5,02,000
Secondary instruction ...	5,58,000	19,21,000	6,11,000	23,35,000
Primary ,, ...	4,78,000	20,11,000	5,81,000	24,31,000
Female ,, ...	1,00,000	3,45,000	1,13,000	4,41,000
Special ,, ...	2,95,000(a)	6,55,000(a)	4,08,000(a)	6,66,000(a)
Scholarships ...	1,57,000	1,78,000	1,67,000	1,86,000
Buildings ...	2,12,000	2,40,000	4,39,000	4,50,000
Miscellaneous ...	35,000	42,000	28,000(b)	34,000(b)
Superintendence ...	4,38,000	4,40,000	4,37,000	4,40,000
Total ...	26,50,000	64,12,000	30,56,000	75,51,000

(a) Inclusive of expenditure on indigenous schools of special instruction.
(b) Ditto of grants for the encouragement of literature.

The expenditure on the unaided Colleges of Calcutta and Burdwan, which are entirely under native management, is not included in this statement. The Government expenditure, it will be observed, increased in the past year by Rs. 4,06,000, and private expenditure by Rs. 7,33,000 and the percentage of the total cost of education (inclusive of expenditure on school buildings) borne by the Government fell from 41·3 to 40·4. There was a decrease of Rs. 5,000 in the State expenditure on collegiate education, but an increase of Rs. 53,000 in the expenditure on secondary education, and of Rs. 13,000 in that on female education and on special instruction. An additional grant of one lakh was made for primary education during the year, and the total amount available for expenditure was thus raised to six lakhs, of which Rs. 5,81,000 were actually spent. The average yearly cost of each pupil to the State in the several classes of schools was—

	Government institutions.			Aided institutions.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
High English schools	12	7	7	5	12	4
Middle ,, ,, ...	22	6	11	5	8	0
Ditto vernacular ,, ...	5	9	4	2	10	8
Upper primary ,, ...	3	14	1	1	11	9
Lower ,, ,, ...	7	0	5	0	8	7

The high cost in the Government Middle English schools is attributed to the inclusion in that class of the Kurseong boarding school for Europeans, and two boarding schools in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, which are all expensive institutions.

6. A considerable increase is again observable in Mahomedan pupils, their number having amounted to 366,388 at the end of the year against 262,108 in the previous year. The percentage of these pupils at all schools, which stood at 18¼ in 1880, 20 in 1881, and 22½ in 1882, has now risen to 27¼. This seems to the Lieutenant-Governor a very fair proportion, as the Mahomedan element does not exceed 31·21 per cent. of the entire population.

It is, however, to be regretted that the percentage of Mahomedans in the colleges and higher class schools, though improving, continues still very low, and evidently a considerable time must yet elapse before the Mahomedans are found to occupy their proper place in these institutions. The conversion of the Calcutta Madrissa into a second grade college, and the liberal contributions made in aid of that institution by the Amir-i-Kabir of Hyderabad, the Hon'ble Maharajah of Durbhunga and several Mahomedan gentlemen of position, in commemoration of the distribution of the prizes there by His Excellency the Viceroy in January last, will, it is hoped, stimulate the development of higher education among the better classes of their community.

7. The report furnishes for the first time returns of the means, social position, and occupation of the parents and guardians of the pupils at the various classes of schools. Having regard to the great uncertainty attending even regular official enquiries into the incomes of individuals in this country, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot attach value to the detailed information here supplied regarding the means of the parents and guardians, but the return of their social position and occupation is probably a generally correct representation of the actual facts. From this table it appears that, of the parents or guardians of the pupils throughout the country, 9,565 belong to the richer classes, 249,988 to the middle classes, and 1,050,150 to the poorer classes. Of the number belonging to the middle classes, again, 21,031 are in Government service, 40,531 in private service, 83,919 landed proprietors, 40,426 professional men and 64,081 traders; and of the poorer classes, 95,031 are in service, 618,325 agriculturists, 113,772 traders, 46,650 skilled labourers, 98,440 ordinary labourers, and 77,932 follow other miscellaneous callings. The large majority of College students are, as might have been expected, of the richer and middle classes, but the proportion of youths of the poorer classes found among them—nearly 10 per cent. of the whole—is, nevertheless, fairly high. The parents or guardians are chiefly men in Government and private service and landed proprietors. These three classes also contribute nearly half the pupils in the High English schools, Government servants especially showing a decided preference for these institutions. The preponderance of children of the poorer classes commences in the Middle English schools, where they comprise a little more than half the pupils, and it naturally becomes very marked in the lower primary schools, where, out of a total of 1,016,482, 875,149 belong to those classes, and only 138,969 and 2,364, to the middle and richer classes respectively. Girls' schools are, it appears, attended by 660 children of the richer classes, 10,667 of the middle classes, and 16,158 of the poorer classes.

8. The distribution of the controlling duties of the department among the several classes of officers remained unchanged during the year. The Director is responsible for the entire administration of the Department, and has immediate control of collegiate education. The Circle Inspectors, aided by the Joint and Assistant Inspectors, are the chief local administrative officers of the Department, and they have direct charge of secondary education, being besides expected to watch over and report on the progress of primary education. The Magistrate of the district, with whom the District Committee of Education is associated as a consultative body, is immediately responsible for the state of primary education, and he is assisted by the Deputy Inspector and the Sub-Inspectors of Schools. The latter are required to visit the primary schools *in situ*, and they are supervised in this work by Deputy Inspector, whose more immediate duty is the inspection of secondary schools. Turning now to the record of the inspection work done in the past year, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that no information is furnished regarding inspections by the Circle Inspectors, Joint-Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors. It being obviously desirable that the Government should be regularly placed in possession of information on this point, the Director is requested to supply it in future reports. The amount of inspection work done by the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors generally in the past year does not seem satisfactory. With regard to the Deputy Inspectors, figures of their visits to high and middle schools alone are given, and if these represent the whole of their inspection work, it would appear that they have been very remiss in several districts, as, for instance, Midnapore, with 42 visits, Beerbhoom, with 68, Jessore, with 63, Julpigori, with 35, Backergunj, with 67, Noakholly, with 22, Mozufferpore, with 31, and Durbhunga,

with 15. In the Chota Nagpore Division the average number of visits was only 12, but this is attributed to the very small number of secondary schools in the province. The same cause probably accounts for the small average in the Orissa Division also. In Midnapore it is stated that the administration of the primary grant took up a large portion of the Deputy Inspector's time, but the Lieutenant-Governor cannot see why this should have required so much of his attention as to compel him to neglect the inspection of schools of secondary instruction to the extent shown in the report. The same cause would probably be assigned for the failure in inspection work in most districts, but the Lieutenant-Governor fears that pressure of office work is not unoften put forward without sufficient ground as an excuse for omission to proceed on the more arduous, but more legitimate, duty of inspection. Even in districts where the Deputy Inspector's office work is undoubtedly large it could, as observed by the Director, be considerably reduced under a better system. The Lieutenant-Governor desires, therefore, that Mr. Croft will take the matter into his early consideration and devise, in consultation with the local officers, a simple and uniform system for all districts. Excess of office work cannot be pleaded by the Sub Inspectors, but in their case also inspection work has not been properly carried out in some districts. The average length of their tours during the past year was 200 days, varying from 238 days in the Dacca Division to 154 in the Chota Nagpore Division. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Director that an average of 240 days might be fairly looked for in the districts where locomotion is easy, and he trusts that the district officers will insist on this. It is especially necessary, in view of the extension of the system of chief gurus, model gurus and inspecting pandits, that the Sub-Inspectors should be constantly moving about in the interior of their jurisdictions to supervise the work and check the returns of these men.

9. *University Education.*—The number of Government colleges during the year was 12, as in the previous year, that of aided colleges 5, and that of unaided colleges 6, inclusive of the Baptist Mission College at Serampore, which has since been converted into a theological school. Of the Government colleges eight, of the aided colleges three and of the unaided colleges one, taught the full course for the B.A. degree. Of the unaided colleges all but the Martinière are under native management. The total number of college students was 2,900, giving an increase of 5·6 per cent. on the previous year, 1,298 being in the Government, 951 in the aided and 651 in the unaided institutions. The attendance at the Government colleges shows a slight decline due to a large falling off at Hooghly and Krishnagur (attributed in the former case to the establishment of the Maharajah's Free College at Burdwan, and in the latter to the epidemic of fever from which the Nuddea district has so severely suffered), which was not fully made up by increases at other colleges. Aided colleges, on the other hand, show a gain of 56 and unaided colleges of 106 students, the most largely attended of all colleges, the Metropolitan Institution, being found among the latter. The number of college students shows an increase of 268 per cent. in the last nine years, the Colleges having been attended in 1874 by only 1,083 students. This the Director attributes to the growth and increasing success of aided and private institutions in Calcutta, the fee-rates of which are much lower than the charge at the Presidency College, and he rightly observes that the large number of students found at these institutions "not only justifies their existence, but shows that they came into existence because there was a need for them."

10. From the particulars furnished in the report, it appears that about 90 per cent. of the successful candidates at the Entrance Examination, or, in other words, of those who qualify for admission into colleges, actually join those institutions. The number of students who, having thus joined, appeared at the First Arts Examination in December 1882 was 1,076, and of these about 355, or half those who failed, have discontinued their studies. Similarly, of those who failed at the B. A. Examination in January last, about 136 have not sought re-admission, being either unable or unwilling to remain longer at college. These two classes form a large percentage of the candidates in search of employment, whether in Government

or private service, where knowledge of English is requisite, and the above figures afford a fair indication of the number of young men thus annually turned out by the colleges for clerical service. Of the students who succeed in graduating about one-third find employment under Government, while the remainder follow some profession, chiefly the law or medicine, or, in some cases, obtain appointments under private individuals and native chiefs.

11. It is satisfactory to observe a further reduction in the average expenditure on each student at the Government colleges. This amounted in the past year to Rs. 311, of which the State share was Rs. 210 and the contribution from private sources Rs. 101, against Rs. 320 in 1881-82, of which the State contributed Rs. 217 and private sources Rs. 103. In aided colleges the expenditure of the State on each student has fallen from Rs. 28 to Rs. 24, and the total average cost has been reduced from Rs. 185 to Rs. 153. The highest cost in the Government institutions is reached in the college classes of the Bethune Girls' School, where it amounted to Rs. 604 against Rs. 750, but the circumstances of this school are exceptional. In Krishnagur the cost rose from Rs. 439 to Rs. 532, this very unfavourable result being due to the large decrease in the number of pupils, for the cause already explained. Considerable reductions having been made in the cost of the professional staff of the College since January last, the next report should show a large diminution in the average cost of its students to the Government. An increase of cost is also observable in the Presidency, Patna, Rajshahye and Sanskrit Colleges, while at Hooghly, Cuttack and Chittagong there was a decrease.

12. The results of the First Arts Examination of the University were less favourable than in the previous year. The number of candidates presenting themselves for examination in 1881 was 806, of whom 287, or 35·6 per cent., passed. In 1882 there were 1,118 candidates, inclusive of 42 teachers, and only 370, or 33·09 per cent., were successful, as shown in the following table:—

Colleges.	Candidates Examined.	Number passed in the—			Total.
		First Division.	Second Division	Third Division.	
Government ...	473	19	57	122	198
Aided ...	379	6	30	71	107
Unaided ...	224	6	20	35	61
Teachers ...	42	......	......	4	4
Total	1,118	31	107	232	370

The Government colleges, it will be seen, attained a larger measure of success than the aided and unaided colleges, 41·8 per cent. of their candidates having passed against 28·2 per cent. of the candidates from aided and 27·2 per cent. of those from private colleges. Of the Government candidates, moreover, one in 25 was placed in the first division, while the aided and private colleges had only one in 63 and one in 37 respectively.

13. In the B. A. Examination more success was obtained than in the preceding year. Altogether 408 candidates, including 27 teachers, presented themselves, and 167 or 41 per cent. were successful, 15 passing in the first division, 39 in the second and 113 in the third division. The Government colleges passed 43·8 per cent. of their candidates against 40·5 per cent. in 1882, the aided colleges 40 per cent. against 24 per cent., and the Metropolitan Institution, which was the only unaided college that sent up candidates, 45·3 per cent against 16·6 per cent. The success of this institution reflects great credit on its managers and teaching staff. Among the Government colleges the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack obtained marked success, passing five out of its seven candidates. The next best results were attained in the Rajshahye College, with four successful candidates out of seven, and the Hooghly College, with 13 successful candidates out of 22. Of all the candidates 205 chose the A, or literature course, and 203 the B, or science course; and the results of the examination seem to show that, as the

B course is presumably not easier, it is taken by the more promising students. The A course is selected chiefly by the students of the non-Government colleges, and the B course by those of the Government colleges, most of these institutions being restricted to preparation for this course alone.

14. For the M. A. degree there were 74 candidates, 39 going up for honors and 35 for the ordinary degree. Of the former 20 were successful and of the latter 16, these results being more favourable than those of 1882, when only 19 out of 47 candidates passed in honors and 6 out of 20 for the ordinary degree. Half of the successful men in both examinations were sent up from the Presidency College. The Hooghly, Sanskrit, Dacca and General Assembly's Colleges passed the remainder in honors; and the Hooghly, Patna and General Assembly's Colleges the remainder in the examination for the ordinary degree. The General Assembly's College is apparently the only non-Government college from which candidates went up for this degree in the past year.

15. *Secondary Education.*—The following statement shows the number of High English Schools and of the pupils attending them during the past two years :—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools	51	14,795	51	15,020
Aided "	104	14,187	115	15,956
Unaided "	62	16,615	66	18,783
Total ...	217	45,597	232	49,759

Of these schools 11 are for Europeans and Eurasians. The number of Government schools has remained stationary, no local body having, it is explained, yet come forward to undertake the management of a zillah school. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to learn that the negotiations which were entered into during the year for the transfer of the Beerbhoom school to a local committee of native gentlemen did not result in a final arrangement. The Director is aware of the importance which Mr. Rivers Thompson attaches to the encouragement of private enterprize in education, and this class of schools particularly might with advantage be made over to native gentlemen in the more advanced centres. They offer, from their great importance and popularity, a large field for interesting and remunerative work to private gentlemen of education. The marked success which has attended the establishment of unaided colleges in Calcutta is a guarantee that they would continue to be as successful and as useful to the people under private as they have been under Government management. The increase of 11 in the aided schools was mainly due to the raising of several middle class schools into high schools. Of the four new unaided schools, one was started at Nasirabad by Mr. A. M. Bose, Barrister-at-law, and two were opened at Bhagulpore by Baboo Tej Narain and the Church Mission Society respectively.

16. The following were the results of the University Entrance Examination :—

Class of Schools.	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—				Percentage of success.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
Government schools	51	799	73	197	149	419	52·44
Private schools (aided)	100	534	24	81	95	200	37·45
Ditto (unaided)	60	788	30	121	160	320	40·60
Private students and teachers	......	40	......	2	11	13	32·5
Total	211	2,161	136	401	415	952	44·05

These results are not so good as those of the previous year when 2,105 pupils appeared and 1,026 or 48·8 per cent. passed; but the Director considers that they cannot be deemed unsatisfactory so long as the percentage of successful candidates exceeds 44. Of the Government schools only the Nizamut College at Moorshedabad, maintained for the education of the relatives of the Nawab, which is not, however, a regularly organized high school, and the Hazaribagh zillah school, failed to send up candidates in the past year; but the loss of these two schools was compensated for by the participation of the Bethune Girls' School

and the Dacca Madrissa in the examination. Three only of the schools, those at Julpigori, Deoghur and Chyebassa, failed to pass any of their candidates. Bad management of late years is stated to be the cause of the failure of the Julpigori school, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that arrangements have been now made to improve its condition. Measures have been similarly taken to secure improvement at Deoghur, Chyebassa and Hazaribagh. The progress of the aided schools, as tested by this examination, has been steady and satisfactory since 1878. In that year 73 schools competed out of 84 and 49 were successful, while in the past year 100 schools competed out of 115 and 73 were successful. The unaided schools also show a fair degree of success.

17. Government High Schools are either schools attached to colleges and under the control of the Principal, or Zillah schools, which are divided into three classes according as the number of pupils exceeds 300, is between 300 and 175, or is under 175. Of the collegiate schools, judged by the results of the Entrance Examination, the most successful in the past year were the Hare and Hindu schools situated in Calcutta, and the Dacca and Patna schools. The two first, though levying higher rates of fees than those prevailing in any other school for native boys, are evidently most popular with the native community, as shown by the large number of their pupils. The Hare School had an attendance of 607 pupils during the year, and its income from fees amounted to Rs. 28,287, against an expenditure of Rs. 27,161: the number of pupils at the Hindoo School was 450, and its fee-income was Rs. 20,577, against an expenditure of Rs. 20,610. The Dacca Collegiate School lost a few pupils during the year, but it retained its former position as the third in the list of schools of its class, both in point of numbers and of success at the Entrance Examination. The Patna collegiate school has risen from the fifth to the fourth place in the examination list, and its roll number has also increased from 562 to 586. The continued advance of this school promises well for the progress of English education in the province of Behar, which has hitherto remained behind Bengal in this respect. The circumstances of the other collegiate schools do not call for remark, except in the case of the Hooghly school, where a large falling off in the number of pupils is attributed to the enforcement of discipline by the new head-master. If the Director is satisfied that the head-master's action was necessary and judicious, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot contemplate the decline in the attendance of the school with any regret The question of maintaining proper discipline in our schools and colleges generally is, indeed, one which demands the immediate and earnest attention of the Department, and Mr. Rivers Thompson has already desired the Director to submit a special report on the subject. Recent occurrences have emphasized the necessity for an improvement in this direction. Among the objections taken to English education by native gentlemen of the old school, none is more frequently and more feelingly advanced than its evil effect on the demeanour of the boys and young men of the day towards all placed in authority over them, and it is incumbent on the Government to introduce such measures as may be practicable to counteract a result so deplorable in itself, and so repugnant to notions of duty common to India and Western countries.

18. The number of zillah schools of the first class rose during the year from 13 to 17, four schools at Pubna, Commillah, Baraset and Jessore respectively having been added to the class. The Utterpara school has maintained its position as the first of these schools. Applications were lately made to the Government for permission to convert this school into a second grade college, but looking to the proximity of the town to the Hooghly College, and the numerous collegiate institutions of Calcutta, the Lieutenant-Governor was unable to accord his consent to the proposal. Next to this school in the order of merit were the schools at Beerbhoom, Burisaul, Chuprah and Bhagulpore. The zillah schools of the second class were reduced from nine to eight in number, owing to the raising of the four schools above mentioned to the first class, and the transfer in their place of only three schools of the third class—those at Moorshedabad, Balasore and Taki. The most successful of the schools are those of Furreedpore and Bankoora. The question of altering the constitution of the Moorshedabad school, to which the Director alludes,

should be separately dealt with, a report being submitted to Government if necessary. The zillah schools of the third class are 12 in number, the first place in the list being occupied by the Pooree school, and the next two places by the Maldah and Purulia schools. Referring to the system of placing instruction in the lower classes of zillah schools on a vernacular basis, which has been introduced in the schools at Jessore, Baraset, Taki and Chyebassa, the Director states that the Jessore and Baraset schools are reported to have considerably benefitted by the arrangement. "But," he adds, "this reform cannot be carried out at the outset without considerable tact, and the amalgamation of an English with a vernacular school, which generally precedes the change, is a process which is liable to be subversive of discipline and organization, if the two schools are merely brought together, like oil and water, without actual fusion of the component elements. The Assistant Inspector of the Presidency Division noticed a case in which the amalgamation has had the effect of creating classes or sections to the number of twenty-two in a school of less than 200 pupils taught by ten masters. When carefully carried out, as at Taki, it reduces considerably the trouble of making junior classes understand what they read, and retain it in their memory." It is for the Circle Inspectors to see that the change is always judiciously introduced.

19. Of the 115 aided High English schools, 33 are in the Presidency, 39 in the Burdwan, 8 in the Rajshahye, 10 in the Dacca, 3 in the Chittagong, 5 in the Patna, 3 in the Bhagulpore, 2 in the Chota Nagpore and 5 in the Orissa Division. In the Presidency Division the results of the examination of the Narail and Navadwipa schools are said to have been decidedly creditable to the teaching staff. In the Burdwan Division, the Amta, Ilsoba Mandlye, Bagati, Peasara, Chandernagore, Ajodhya, and Bundogra schools appear to have been inefficiently managed by the local committees, and it is satisfactory to find that the Inspector has since taken steps to improve their management. Of the schools in the Rajshahye Division, it is reported that all but that at Serajgunge did badly at the Entrance examination, and the results in the Dacca, Chittagong, Chota Nagpore and Orissa Divisions also were no better. The condition of many of the schools of these divisions was not creditable to the local committees of management. The Behar and Bhagulpore Divisions were fairly successful.

20. Middle English schools rose in the past year from 627 with 39,057 to 654 with 41,638 pupils, as appears from the following statement:—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools...	10	1,390	9	1,346
Aided ...	479	30,038	500	32,223
Private ...	138	7,629	145	8,069
Total	627	39,057	654	41.638

"Most of the Middle English schools," the Director states, "have now been placed on a vernacular basis, so that a vernacular school wishing to transform itself into middle English, has merely to add an English master to teach English as a language only, in addition to the full vernacular course. While strong vernacular schools have a tendency to be converted into middle English, weak middle English schools are constantly reduced to the middle vernacular class, without any great violence to its internal organization. The difference between the two grades of middle schools is every year becoming less and less marked ever since the publication of the new rules making them equally eligible to compete for middle English and middle vernacular scholarships." Mr. Bellett observes elsewhere that the option given to the boys of the middle schools to take up or abandon the study of English whenever they wish, in consequence of English not being a compulsory subject in these schools, necessitates the keeping up of two sets of classes—one according to progress in the vernacular, and the other according to progress in English—and that there would be a gain in efficiency if the same set of boys read together both English and the other subjects. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Director would further consider and report on this point. It would seem that Mr. Bellett's proposals, if adopted, would tend to radically

alter the existing state of things, and possibly lead to the extinction of the middle vernacular schools as such.

21. The Middle English Scholarship examination was attended by 894 pupils from 363 schools, of whom 465 were successful. This contrasts unfavourably with the results in the previous year, when 359 schools sent up 962 candidates and 683 passed; but it is explained that the test in the past year was more severe, the proportion of the maximum marks insisted on as a condition to passing or obtaining a scholarship having been raised. There is apparently no ground for believing that English has been less efficiently taught.

22. The middle vernacular schools rose from 1,050 to 1,079, and their pupils from 56,441 to 59,213, the gain being 29 schools and 2,772 pupils. Mr. Bellett thinks, with Mr. Croft, that it would be better to do away with the distinction between these and the Middle English schools, and that both classes should be liberally treated in respect of grants-in-aid. It would seem, however, from what has been just stated in the 18th paragraph, that a process of natural selection or survival of the fittest is going on, and that the school is converted into a middle English or remains a middle vernacular as the requirements of the locality demand. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that this elastic quality of the present arrangements is not without value. At all events a separate report should be submitted, if the Director desires to obtain the orders of Government on the change suggested. The number of middle vernacular schools which sent up pupils to the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination was 1,044 and the candidates were 3,936 in number, of whom 1,646 were successful. The results were decidedly worse than in the previous year, when 1,002 schools sent 3,350 candidates, of whom 2,175 passed, and the same reason is assigned for the failure as that which is believed to have affected the results of the Middle English Scholarship examination.

23. *Primary Education.*—Primary schools again show a marked advance, their number having risen from 50,788 to 62,551, or by over 23 per cent., and their pupils from 880,937 to 1,094,911, or by over 24 per cent. More than half the increase was contributed by the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, but there were considerable additions in all the other Divisions. The Government expenditure on primary education rose at the same time from Rs. 4,78,000 to Rs. 5,81,000, and the contributions from private sources are reported to have amounted to Rs. 18,50,000 against Rs. 15,33,000 in the previous year. The schools continue to be divided into upper and lower primary, the former representing the class of schools formerly designated lower vernacular and included among schools of secondary instruction. Many of the indigenous patshalas, tols, and maktabs are still placed under the head of special instruction, but will hereafter be classed as indigenous schools.

24. Upper primary schools show an increase of 270 schools and 9,831 pupils, and the total number at the close of the year was 2,214 with 78,429 pupils. The Upper Primary Scholarship examination was attended by 4,255 pupils from 1,674 schools, against 2,813 pupils from 1,140 schools in the previous year, and 2,286 passed against 1,716. The Burdwan Division, which possesses the largest number of these schools, was also the most successful at the examination, and the Presidency and Patna Divisions did well.

25. The lower primary schools have increased from 48,844 to 60,337 and their pupils from 812,339 to 1,016,482, and the advance is the more remarkable from its following on successive large increases in each of the preceding five years. It has hitherto been assumed that the large additions made to the number of these schools annually was due not so much to the creation of new schools as to the bringing within the cognizance of the Department of old schools which had never previously submitted returns. This assumption was probably correct in regard to the bulk of the schools brought on the books of the Department up to the end of 1881-82, but the Lieutenant-Governor doubts whether it can be rightly held to explain the further large advance in the number of schools in the past year. The conclusion suggested by the statistics for the year 1881-82 was that we were approaching the limits of the indigenous system of education, and, if that view was correct, it is hardly credible that the majority of the 11,493 additional schools returned in the

past year were old indigenous institutions. There is a strong probability that if the statistics, indeed, represent in all cases schools actually in existence, very many of these schools were started within the year, or very shortly before, and facts stated in the report suggest the doubt whether such schools possess any stability, or are really fulfilling any useful function in the educational system of the country.

26. Mr. Wilson, Magistrate of Midnapore, remarks:—

"Having devoted considerable attention to the subject (patshala statistics) during the past year, I have been driven to the conclusion that the statistics yearly furnished regarding the progress of primary education are almost entirely valueless, and that a very considerable part of the primary education grant has hitherto been spent in such a way as to secure no corresponding benefit great or small.* * * The statistics of schools and scholars are of course only valuable as showing how many children are, as a matter of fact, receiving primary education, and the statistics annually submitted do not furnish trustworthy information on this point because some of the patshalas which compete at sub-centre examinations are only opened for a few weeks, because many of the gurus are quite incapable of imparting any useful instruction, and because there is no reason for supposing that the returns submitted by gurus of the average monthly roll number, and average daily attendance, are correct. Our system is supposed to be one of payment by results; but as it has hitherto been worked, the rewards granted have not been distributed at all strictly in accordance with the educational results attained.* * * Not only is there no uniform standard of proficiency at different sub-centre examinations, but the great object being to encourage all comers to swell the figures in the returns different standards of proficiency have been applied to different schools at one and the same examination, and no guru, as a rule, however incompetent, has been allowed to go away empty-handed.* * * I am disposed to think that when we give up the pursuit of grand totals and endeavour to uniform the quality of primary education, we shall not, at all events for the next year or two, have more than about 2,500 schools to deal with.* * * When useless patshalas, in existence only for a few months or weeks, and teaching nothing at all, disappear from our lists, it will be much easier to provide for the inspection *in situ* of those which will remain."

These observations, the Director himself admits, "have a much wider application than appears at first sight to be the case;" and he says elsewhere:— "It has been stated on unquestionable authority that in districts where the reward examinations are held only once in the cold weather temporary patshalas spring up and are closed as soon as the examinations are over." Mr. Hopkins, Magistrate of Tipperah, in whose district a very large increase took place in the number of schools in the past year, also remarks:—

"I am not quite satisfied that all these schools are essential to the educational requirements of the district. The number of schools gives one school to every 400 of the population; of these, say 200 are females; this gives, leaving out female education, one school to every 200 of the male population. The male population of school-going age is not more than 20 per cent., if so much. Again considering the matter from a geographical point of view, and taking the area of the district at 2,000 square miles, exclusive of bheels and jungle, there are two schools to every square mile. From this point of view I think there is a possibility that there is waste of power, and that many of these schools are ill-attended and located injuriously near to each other."

He is of opinion that if the schools were reduced by one-half no harm would be done, and has called the attention of the inspecting agency of his district to the necessity of discouraging any further development of the number of schools. Again, in Mymensingh, Chittagong, and Noakholly, where the number of schools shows a very large increase, and the local officers are disposed to believe in the genuineness of the returns, the evidence as to the existence of the schools rests mainly on the statements of the chief or model gurus, who have an obvious pecuniary interest in returning the largest possible number of schools and pupils. In Mymensingh only 288 of the lower primary schools out of 3,144 were inspected by the Sub-Inspectors *in situ*, in Chittagong only 951 out of 7,350, and in Noakholly only 281 out of 1,821. The extremely large proportion of children of a school-going age reported to be at school in some districts is another feature of the returns justifying enquiry. Thus, in Noakholly one in 1·4, in Chittagong one in 2·2, in Tipperah one in 1·3, and in Backergunge one in 2·5 children are returned, as compared with one in 1·9, one in 2·1, one in 1·9, in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Burdwan, and Hooghly respectively, which are among the most advanced of the country. The Lieutenant-Governor desires, in giving prominence to these facts and passages from the report, to draw the attention of all Educational Officers and District Magistrates

to the necessity for care and watchfulness in the administration of primary grant, so as to secure from it the utmost benefit to the people. It is not his wish to discourage the establishment of new schools in districts where their number is still small in comparison with the extent of country and population; but there can be no doubt that in many districts the development of the system of primary education has already reached, if it has not, in some, actually exceeded, the extreme limit compatible with sound administration, and it is desirable that in those districts there should be no further extension for some years, or until the staff of Sub-Inspectors can be adequately increased. The check which it is possible in such districts to exercise over the chief gurus, model gurus, and inspecting pandits, and even over the Sub-Inspectors, now exposed to so much temptation in consequence of the large sums entrusted to them, is already far from sufficient, and it would only be weakened by further additions to the number of schools. Consolidation and improvement of existing institutions should now be the main object of the local officers, and the search for old indigenous schools outside the pale of the Department, which probably no longer exist in any but a few backward districts, should be generally abandoned.

27. The question of providing an uniform and improved system of audit of school expenditure, to which reference was made in the Resolution on the last Report, still remains unsettled, and the Government has not yet received the report on the subject promised by the Director. The matter being of considerable importance, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that no further time will be lost in submitting a proper scheme for his consideration. The proposal which has been made by some officers that payments to the gurus should be effected by means of postal money-orders seems likely to reduce greatly the risk of peculation to which the systems now in force in different districts are exposed. As pointed out last year, the objects at which any new scheme should aim are prompt payment to the parties entitled to receive them of the sums drawn from the district treasuries, and submission of authentic bills by the inspecting officers.

28. The number of schools competing at the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination increased in the past year from 8,196 to 10,387, but the proportion of competing schools out of the total number of lower primary schools (60,337) does not seem satisfactory, since it indicates that in a very large majority of the schools even the most advanced boys are not qualified to compete at this examination. The number of pupils appearing at the examination last year was 39,039, of whom 16,792 passed, against 29,182, of whom 15,987 passed in the previous year. The successful pupils were more numerous in the past year but the increase in their number, it will be observed, was not proportionate to the increase in competing schools and candidates.

29. The following are the chief points calling for remarks in the detailed information regarding the several Divisions. The system of payment by results prevails in all but a few districts, and to it may be attributed the great development of the primary system in the last few years. In the Presidency Division the number of schools rose from 3,300 with 95,672 pupils to 3,645 with 104,535 pupils, a satisfactory increase having taken place in all districts except Nuddea, where the fever affected the progress of this as of other classes of schools. The 24 Pergunnahs shows an increase of 185 schools, and the Sub-Inspectors of the district appear to have given proper attention to their inspection duties, 1,477 visits having been paid by them *in situ*, with a total of 1,238 schools. In Nuddea these officers did still better, the number of their visits *in situ* having been 1,115, with a total of 530 schools. The results of the Lower Primary Scholarship examinations in this district appear open to doubt, as the Director himself suggests. They were held at 28 centres, and it is certainly remarkable that so large a proportion as 311 out of 616 candidates should have been successful, while only 166 passed out of 604 candidates in the 24-Pergunnahs, where the examinations took place at the head-quarters of the sub divisions. In Jessore the schools increased from 553 with 16,745 pupils to 652 with 18,866 pupils, and the Sub-Inspectors made 1,162 visits *in situ*. The Director draws attention to the inconvenience suffered by the pupils in this district owing to the extension of the reward examinations to two or more days, while only one day is taken in other districts. This should be at

once remedied by the restriction of the examinations to one day. In Moorshedabad, where the schools increased from 276 with 6,857 to 348 with 9,068 pupils during the year, the amount of inspection work done by the Sub-Inspectors was very satisfactory. Each school under inspection was, on an average, visited three times.

The Burdwan Division gained 755 schools and 12,058 pupils, and the total number of schools and pupils returned at the close of the year was 9,966 and 199,506 respectively. The number of local inspections by the Sub-Inspectors was inadequate in all districts, although the means of locomotion are fairly good throughout the Division. It is far from satisfactory to find that in Burdwan, with 1,492 schools, only 557 visits were made *in situ*; in Bankoora, with 1,653 schools, only 663; in Beerbhoom, with 554 schools, only 446; in Midnapore, with 4,016 schools, only 2,070; in Hooghly, with 1,414 schools, only 925; and in the small district of Howrah, with 524 schools, only 387. The mode of applying the payment by results system seems to vary in every district of the Division, and some approach to uniformity might perhaps be made with advantage. This point should receive the Director's attention. It is not clear, for instance, why, in addition to chief gurus, who are employed everywhere, "peripatetic gurus," and "shop-keeper gurus," who are apparently unknown elsewhere, should be retained in Bankoora.

In the Rajshahye Division the number of schools rose from 1,651 with 42,382 pupils to 2,168 with 52,875 pupils, the largest increase having taken place in Rungpore and Rajshahye. This is a satisfactory advance, as the Division is still backward, and further development of educational facilities is needed. In Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Bogra and Pubna the inspection of schools on the spot appears to have been well attended to, but this cannot be said of Rungpore and Julpigori. In Darjeeling the Deputy Commissioner, it is stated, strongly points out the necessity for the more frequent inspection of the Terai schools The report does not, however, explain why these schools cannot now be more frequently inspected. Proposals on the subject should be submitted to Government, if necessary.

The most marked increase in lower primary schools occurred in the Dacca Division, where the number rose from 3,545 with 87,481 pupils to 8,316 with 177,939 pupils. In the Dacca district the advance was from 913 to 2,300, in Furreedpore from 348 to 715, in Backergunge from 468 to 1,934, and in Mymensingh from 1,605 to 3,144. The Lieutenant-Governor has already commented on the figures for Mymensingh, and the returns for the other districts appear to be open to the same criticism. In all districts the number of visits made *in situ* by the inspecting officers was quite inadequate for the proper testing of the reports of the circle gurus. In Backergunge they probably represent accurately enough the number of schools, inasmuch as nearly the entire increase was due to the transfer to this class of schools previously returned as indigenous institutions, but their correctness as regards the number of pupils is questionable. In Furreedpore the Deputy Inspector admits that many of the patshalas are not permanent institutions, but *season* schools. Cash rewards are said to be still given to pupils in this district; but steps should be at once taken to abolish the system there and in every other district where it exists. The gift of books, maps and slates should be substituted.

The Chittagong Division shows the next largest increase in the number of schools, 7,350 with 153,357 pupils being returned at the end of the year, against 4,602 with 95,860 pupils at the commencement. The accuracy of the figures is questionable here also; and the remarkable rise in the number of schools is possibly due to the classing as schools of the little knots of children found under private tuition in the houses of many of the more substantial cultivators. The Director points out in the case of Noakholly that, if the primary system continues to expand at the rate shown in the past year, the district will shortly return "every child of school-going age as already at school—a condition of things hardly realised in more advanced countries than Bengal." Local inspection has been much neglected in every district of the Division, and the Lieutenant-Governor will expect a decided improvement in

this respect in future. No information is furnished regarding the Hill Tracts. The Director's attention has already been drawn, in the Resolution on the Annual Administration Report of the Division, to the neglect of this district by the Department, and it is necessary that the state of education there should be noticed in future reports.

The progress made in the Patna Division was satisfactory, except in the Durbhunga district, and the primary system is still susceptible of much expansion in that Division. The schools increased during the year from 9,933 with 111,607 pupils to 11,039 with 122,674 pupils. In Durbhunga there was a marked falling off in the number of schools, but this appears to be mainly due to the fact that a large number of schools omitted to submit returns at the end of the year, as the number of schools examined by the Deputy Inspector at central gatherings was larger than that returned for the preceding year. The chief guru system is generally reported to have worked well; but Mr. Norman, who joined the district of Mozufferpore during the year, is not satisfied with its results in that district. He has introduced some changes in the system, and the next report will, it is hoped, be more favourable.

The Bhagulpore Division shows a decline in the number of schools, but an increase in the number of pupils. There were 7,464 schools with 82,649 pupils at the end of the year, against 7,504 schools with 81,813 pupils in the previous year. A considerable decrease in both schools and pupils occurred in Bhagulpore, and is ascribed to the proceedings arising out of the discovery of the embezzlement of primary funds for which the Sub-Inspector of the Soopole sub-division was convicted some time since. The schools from which returns were not received appear to be still in existence, and it is hoped that they will shortly resume their connection with the Department. In Monghyr and Purneah there was a fairly large advance in schools and pupils, while in Maldah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs the numbers were nearly stationary. In the latter district 64 schools were under Missionary management. The number of Sonthals and Paharias under instruction shows a falling off, and this is attributed to delay in introducing the scheme of Sonthal education contemplated in 1881-82. That scheme has, it is presumed, been now started.

In the Chota Nagpore Division the number of schools has made a fair advance, but it is unsatisfactory to notice a decline in the number of pupils of the aboriginal races, the Sonthals only being more numerous than in the preceding year. The payment by results system is worked on a comparatively large scale in Manbhoom alone, the stipendiary system being generally preferred elsewhere. The Division has altogether 1,073 schools with 29,676 pupils, against 904 schools with 26,110 pupils in 1881-82. The amount of local inspection done by the Sub-Inspectors was fair in Lohardugga, but insufficient in Manbhoom and Hazaribagh, and very deficient in Singbhoom.

In Orissa considerable progress was made, the number of schools having risen from 7,621 with 86,395 pupils to 8,816 with 98,592 pupils. Each district has a staff of inspecting pandits, and in Cuttack chief gurus are also employed. In Cuttack and Pooree money rewards were given to pupils, but this system must now be abandoned. In all districts, and more especially in Pooree, the number of inspections *in situ* was inadequate. In the Tributary Mehals the schools rose from 992 to 1,004, but their pupils declined from 13,019 to 12,576. The loss of pupils is attributed to the transfer of the Government estate of Banki, which was educationally one of the most advanced of the mehals, to the district of Cuttack.

30. *European and Eurasian Education.*—The Committee of Enquiry on European education submitted their report during the year, together with a Code of regulations for the working of the new system proposed by them. These regulations have been introduced, as an experimental measure, since the close of the year, the charge of European education being entrusted to a special Inspector. Definite orders as to the adoption of the Code in its present or in a modified form will not be passed by the Supreme Government until its suitability has been tested for two years. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians (the two classes being treated as one for educational purposes) in the province, and the Government expenditure

incurred on them in the last two years, are compared in the following statement :—

Classes.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Number of scholars in them on the 31st March		Government expenditure.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1881-82.	1882-83.
					Rs.	Rs.
Government	1	1	41	81	8,594	11,008
Aided	43	49	4,546	4,989	74,122	1,02,698
Unaided	9	9	1,030	562	.....	......
Total ...	53	59	5,617	5,632	82,716	1,13,696

A slight increase is observable in both schools and pupils, but the return of unaided schools is said to be incomplete. The Director states that, instead of the nine schools with 562 pupils shown in the statement, 20 schools are known to exist with, probably, between 1,000 and 1,200 pupils. Calcutta has 32 schools, of which 16 are Protestant and 14 Roman Catholic, the denomination of the remaining two being undefined. The most important of the High Schools, seven in number, are the St. Xavier's, Doveton and Free Schools; and of the six middle schools the Catholic Male Orphanage and St. Joseph's Schools are the largest The most important of the mofussil schools are found at Kurseong and Darjeeling. At the former place is located the Boarding School for the children of European Government employés, where 48 boys and 33 girls were under instruction at the end of the year at a cost to their parents or guardians varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per mensem. Darjeeling has four European schools, attended by 173 boys and 174 girls. Nine of the remaining mofussil schools are maintained by the East Indian Railway Company at stations on their line, with the help of grants from the Government. The number of pupils instructed at these institutions is 345, the cost to the Company being Rs. 502 monthly, supplemented by a total contribution of Rs. 604 from the Government. The total number of candidates from the European schools appearing at the Entrance Examination was 82 against 85 in 1881-82, and 41 were successful against 56. St. Xavier's and the Doveton sent up and passed the majority of the candidates.

31. *Female Education.*—An important step has been taken in connection with female education since the close of the year by the throwing open of the Calcutta Medical College to female students. This measure was, in the first instance, opposed by the majority of the Council of the College on the ground of difficulty in teaching mixed classes of the two sexes, and of the unfitness of women for the profession of medicine; but Mr. Rivers Thompson felt no hesitation in overruling these objections, in view of the success which has attended the movement for the training of women in medicine and surgery in Europe and America, and even in the Presidency of Madras. He is glad to learn that the College authorities are giving effect cordially to his decision, and he is sanguine that this measure will be fraught with the utmost benefit to the female population of the province, whom caste and zenana prejudices now very generally debar from treatment by male practitioners. Should the change prove successful after a sufficient trial, the question of extending it to the Vernacular Medical Schools will be considered.

32. The number of female schools and pupils in the past two years was as follows :—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools	2	299	2	301
Aided „	963	17,996	1,311	24,623
Private „	77	2,723	85	2,561
Total ...	1,042	21,018	1,398	27,485
Girls in boys' schools	......	23,078	......	31,137
Total ...	......	44,096	.....	58,622

The increase in schools and pupils was considerable, and there has been an increasing willingness on the part of parents to send their daughters

to boys' schools, through the medium of which education can be imparted more economically than in purely female schools. The only Government schools of this class are the Bethune School in Calcutta and the Eden School at Dacca, both of which are very useful institutions, educating a large number of girls. The Bethune School has now a College Department, and two of its pupils took the B. A. degree during the year. Apart from this school, the Government promotes native female education in Calcutta by grants to several Zenana Agencies, Normal Schools, Orphanages and Schools under the management of various religious bodies. The progress returns of 1,810 pupils reading in zenanas or in schools mainly connected with zenana agencies, submitted by the Inspectress of Schools, show that more pupils now seek to attain the higher standards of the examination held to test their progress. The Inspectress, indeed, complains of the existence of a morbid desire to use advanced reading books, while writing and spelling, explanation and arithmetic, are not properly cared for.

33. In all Divisions, except Bhagulpore, the number of girls' schools advanced, the increase being largest in Dacca. The Presidency Division had 243 schools against 192 in the previous year, but the increase occurred almost entirely in the districts of Nuddea and Jessore. The Burdwan Division shows 127 schools with 2,475 pupils, as compared with 99 schools and 2,075 pupils in 1881-82. The number of girls at school has increased very considerably in Burdwan, owing, it appears, to the gurus of boys' schools having been granted permission to open a girls' class in connection with their patshalas, and being allowed two annas a month for every girl in attendance who shows progress. Five scholarships, debitable to the primary allotment, have been created in Bankoora for the encouragement of girls' schools. In the Rajshahye Division the schools rose from 34 to 53, and their pupils from 749 to 1,032. The Circle Inspector reports that female education in the Division is, on the whole, in its infancy, and that much cannot be looked for, for some time to come. The increase in schools and pupils in the Dacca Division has been so large as to give cause for suspecting the correctness of the returns. The schools advanced from 219 to 552, and their pupils from 3,530 to 8,162, the increase having taken place mainly in the Mymensingh district, where the number of pupils is returned at 5,645 against only 1,508 in the previous year. The cause of this apparent marked development of female education in Mymensingh is stated to be the revival of an old departmental rule, under which an allowance of one rupee a month was paid to a teacher for every five girls under instruction. This rule, however, obviously holds out a strong temptation to gurus, and to the model or chief gurus over them, to exaggerate the number of girls at school, wherever, as in the present case, the Sub-Inspectors seldom visit the schools. In the Chittagong Division the number of schools rose from 183 to 188, and of pupils from 4,954 to 7,327, inclusive of 5,034 reading in boys' schools. Female education is very backward in Behar, and more attention should be given to its development by the officers of the Patna Division. The number of schools rose from 9 to 16 during the year, and the pupils from 254 to 391. There were also 1,833 girls at boys' schools, but this number shows a decline of more than 300 on the figures of the previous year. Of these girls, moreover, 1,652 are found in the Durbhunga district alone. In the Bhagulpore Division there has been a slight fall in schools, but an increase in pupils. The Chota Nagpore and Orissa Divisions show an increase in both schools and pupils.

34. *Special Instruction—Law Schools.*—The total number of law students increased from 460 to 564, but the increase was confined to private institutions, the entire number in the Government colleges having declined from 270 to 143. The loss of students has been most marked in the Presidency College, where the number on the rolls has dwindled from 121 to 11. This result is attributable to the competition of the Metropolitan Institution and City College, where the fees are smaller. Considering the success of the law classes at these institutions, the unwillingness of students to join the Presidency College at the present rates of fees, and the objection to the Government entering into competition with the private colleges by reducing the fees in its own colleges, the Lieutenant-Governor has approved of the abolition of the law

classes of the Presidency College at the end of the current year, should no adequate increase take place in the number of students. Of the 564 law students in the past year, no less than 421 were found at the Metropolitan Institution and the City College. The candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Law were 116, and 94 passed.

35. *Medical Schools.*—The number of students at the Medical College increased from 117 to 126, and at the vernacular schools of medicine from 310 to 391. In addition to these, 46 pupils attend a homœopathic school started at Dacca. Twelve students from the Medical College passed the first M. B. and L. M. S. examinations, and 11 the final examinations. Five native *dhais* also qualified in midwifery. Since the first establishment of the Medical College, 44 years ago, 731 students have obtained degrees and licenses in medicine and surgery, of whom 26 came from Ceylon. The Campbell Medical School had an increase of students, but the number which qualified for the diploma was only 20 against 44 in the previous year; the results were more satisfactory at the Dacca school, where the number of students who passed the diploma examination as well as the total number on the roll increased. The Temple School at Bankipore had 157 students; 2 belonging to the Military and the rest to the Civil class. The number which passed the diploma examination was satisfactory. Students from the Central Provinces are now trained at this School, the Nagpore Medical School having been abolished. The Cuttack School passed 12 students for the diploma, and its pupils increased from 30 to 36. The school is doing excellent work for the province of Orissa.

36. *Engineering.*—The students of the Seebpore College numbered 166 at the end of the year, 61 being in the Engineer and 105 in the Apprentice Department. Only one student in the former department passed the L. C. E. examination, but all the 12 students of the fourth year in the latter passed the final examination. The second and third-year Engineer classes were sent to Muddapore for the usual practical survey instruction. Twenty-four students passed the Public Works Department examinations for the various grades of appointments, against 25 in the previous year.

37. *Survey and Industrial Schools.*—There was an increase of pupils at each of the survey schools of Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack, the total number at the three schools having risen from 114 to 146. There is, it is stated, a great demand for passed students of the Dacca School for the State Railway surveys in that district and Mymensingh. A survey class was opened at Ranchi for the training of ameens for the Chota Nagpore Estate and the local district works. It is supported from Municipal Funds and attended by Native Christians. The Dehree and Ranchi Industrial Schools had 102 pupils on their rolls against 88 in 1881-82. Artizans are also trained at Nawadi and Jamalpore by the East Indian Railway Company.

38. *School of Art.*—This school continues to maintain a high standard of efficiency, and its students increased from 77 to 96. No additions were made to the Art Gallery. European ladies and gentlemen, as well as native students, are reported to have made copies of the paintings during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes to be able shortly to place this gallery on an improved footing.

39. *Normal Schools.*—These schools are now 14 in number, and there is a small training class at Ghatsila in Singbhoom. Eight of the schools are of the first, and six of the third grade. At the Vernacular Mastership Examination for pupils of the first grade schools, 292 candidates appeared, of whom 52 obtained first grade certificates, 70 second grade, and 93 third grade. The results were less satisfactory than in the previous year, when, out of 251 candidates, 218 received certificates. Inclusive of third as well as first grade schools, the total number of students who qualified for teacherships during the year was 464, and so great was the demand for their services, that they all at once received employment. The Hooghly and Patna Schools have the largest number of students. The Sonthal Normal School at Bhimpore, in the district of Midnapore, which trains both male and female teachers for employment under the American Missionaries in the jungle schools, is also well attended. There were 86 pupils under instruction during the year, of whom 55 were Sonthals, 27 Native Christians, and 4 Hindus.

40. *Madrissas.*—The total number of pupils at the four Government Mofussil Madrissas of Hooghly, Rajshahye, Dacca, and Chittagong, and in the Arabic Department of the Calcutta Madrissa, was 1,139 at the end of the year against 1,089 in the preceding year. The mofussil madrissas are maintained from the Mohsin Endowment Fund, but the expenses of the Calcutta Madrissa have hitherto been met entirely from Provincial revenues. It has now been decided to convert this Madrissa into a second grade college, to meet the demand of the Mahommedan community for a separate collegiate institution in Calcutta, and the additional funds required for the purpose will be provided from the Mohsin grant of the Rajshahye Madrissa, which has been closed. The total amount expended on Mahommedan education from the Mohsin Fund during the year was Rs. 49,324, of which Rs. 38,443 were devoted to the support of the Madrissas and the part payment of the fees of Mahommedan pupils and of Arabic and Persian teachers, and Rs. 10,881 to scholarships. The results of the central examination of the Madrissas contrasted very favourably with those of the two previous years. Of the 172 candidates examined, 51 passed in the first division, 21 in the second and 39 in the third. The number of students at the Calcutta Madrissa and its branch school was 1,116, of whom 727 were studying English. The best attended of the mofussil madrissas are those of Chittagong and Dacca, which had at the end of the year 382 and 338 students respectively. The number of students at the Rajshahye Madrissa was 127 and at the Hooghly Madrissa 40.

41. *Sanskrit Title Examination.*—Sixty-one candidates appeared at this examination against 53 in the previous year, and 46 passed against 25. Fifty-seven were Bengalis, three Uriyas and one Hindustani; *Kavya* or literature was selected by 23 candidates, of whom 17 passed; *Smriti* or law by 28 candidates of whom 23 passed; and *Darsana* or philosphy by 10 candidates of whom six passed. This examination has attained much popularity in Bengal and the surrounding provinces, and many rewards and scholarships for the encouragement of the candidates have been given by Hindu gentlemen. Titles are also conferred by the Dacca Saraswat Somaj, but, the Circle Inspector observes, the exercise of this privilege by the Society seems no longer desirable now that examinations are held by the Department in Calcutta. The question of withdrawing it should be considered by the Director.

42. *Scholarships.*—In addition to the two existing agricultural scholarships of £200 a year, two new scholarships of £50 and £20 respectively were sanctioned during the year for competition among the Bengal scholarship-holders at the Cirencester Agricultural College in order to encourage the study of veterinary science. The total Government expenditure on other scholarships of all classes within the province was Rs. 1,64,802. Numerous donations for scholarships and prizes were also made by private gentlemen during the year, amongst which may be mentioned—Rs. 15,000 by Nawab Shams-ul-Omra, Amir-i-Kabir, Kurshid Jah Bahadur of Hyderabad, Rs. 12,000 by the Hon'ble Maharaja of Durbhunga, and Rs. 6,000 by Syed Lutf Ali Khan C.I.E., of Patna for the benefit of students of the Calcutta Madrissa; Rs. 5,000 by the Hon'ble Maharaja of Durbhunga in connection with the Sanscrit Title Examination; and Rs. 5,000 by the Maharaja of Burdwan.

43. *School-books.*—A great impetus has, it is stated, been given to the preparation of school-books in the province of Behar, where a few years since not one was published. The duty of examining and approving text-books for the province is discharged by a local branch of the Central Text-book Committee, and much useful work has been done by the members. Seven books, two in the Kaithi character, were printed in the past year, and a large number of others in the Kaithi character will be issued in the current year from the Patna Press. In Orissa the difficulty felt in the supply of maps and atlases to the vernacular schools of the province has now been solved by the publication of an excellent Uriya Atlas, said to be equal in execution to the best production of its kind in Bengali, by the Hon. Kumar Baikanta Nath Dé of Balasore; and the same public-spirited gentleman intends also to publish a series of wall-maps for the use of schools.

44. The Department has lost the services of a valuable officer since the close of the year by the retirement, on pension, of Babu Bhudeb Mukherji, C.I.E., who

was so long associated with the progress of education in Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor has already conveyed to Babu Bhudeb Mukherji an expression of the high estimation in which the Government holds the services rendered by him, especially in connection with the extension of primary education.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 49.

COPY forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information and guidance, with special reference to paragraphs 8, 20, 22, 27, and 29.

Circular No. 3.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information, and for communication to Magistrates of Districts and District Committees.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd January 1884.

C. E. G. and others.—Reg. No. 11497D—895—23-1-84.